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WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

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We have in preparation an index of Volume XLII, which is completed with this, the two thousand one hundred and ninety-second, number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This index will be sent without charge, by mail prepaid, to all subscribers applying for it. Also a title page when this is desired for binding.

The resignation of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, as the result of the long conflict of authority between himself and Gen. Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the military forces in India, is an event of supreme importance to British interests in Asia. It signifies that Kitchener has won his stubborn fight against a dual control over the Indian army, and that his great work in the reorganization of that body has been approved by the imperial government. When he assumed command he found a state of affairs which was an almost unsurmountable obstacle to military efficiency and perilous to British prestige in India. Under the system then existing the commander-in-chief was required to submit all his proposals to the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, who had power to modify or reject them at will. Kitchener proposed that either the post of commander-in-chief or the office of military member should be abolished and that a single war department should be created over which the chief military officer in India should preside and who should have a seat in the council. Lord Curzon contended that under Kitchener's plan the war department would become a military autocracy not amenable to the civil power, but the reply was that under either of the plans proposed the government would still retain absolute political and financial control of the army. Kitchener made it plain at the beginning that this dual control under which the commander-in-chief was liable to be over-ruled and interfered with by an officer of inferior rank and less experience, must be abolished or he would resign, while Lord Curzon declared that the system must be continued or he himself would resign. The issue thus presented was duly considered by the Home Government with the result that Curzon's resignation has been reluctantly accepted. The retiring Viceroy is a man of the highest character and ability and his administration of Indian affairs has been brilliant, harmonious and wholesome, but we believe that British imperial interests as well as sound military policy all required that General Kitchener's contention should be resolutely supported by the London government. Kitchener's work in Egypt, in South Africa and elsewhere has distinguished him as a thorough soldier with the qualities and methods that make for success. His task in India was a colossal one and is not yet completed. He has undertaken a vast project of army reform, the success of which requires a simple, highly centralized, business-like system of military administration and control. The Indian army had gone to seed. Its organization was complex, costly and behind the times. It was Kitchener's task to modernize and vitalize it and make it capable of useful activity in time of need. He believes that an Anglo-Russian war is a possibility of the future and that in order to prevent a Russian invasion of India the frontier of Afghanistan should be made impregnable. He has therefore prepared plans for the defense of India and he believes, and properly, too, that the officer charged with the execution of those plans should have a free hand and be secure against interference from civilian officials. To illustrate the annoyance of that character to which he has been subjected, he mentioned an instance in a report transmitted to the Home Government several months ago. "The commander-in-chief," he said, "thought that for safety he ought to have a thousand cartridges for every rifle; after ten months he was granted seven hundred and fifty; the reason for this was that the personal opinion of the Military

Member was that India would be safe with seven hundred and fifty cartridges per rifle."

It is gratifying to learn that renewed efforts will be made during the coming session of Congress to re-establish the canteen at Army post exchanges for, unless we mistake the signs, popular sentiment with regard to the matter has undergone a radical change in the last two years, and there is a growing feeling in favor of a return to the former system. The Woman's Army and Navy League, composed of high-minded women who have the experience of close contact with Army life and are thoroughly familiar with its needs and conditions, will lead the movement for the re-establishment of the canteen system, and is preparing to make a vigorous campaign with that object in view. We understand that Mrs. Chaffee, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, will take an active part in this movement, and her views, based upon her long association with the Army, will command the serious attention of Congress. The members of the League are animated solely by a desire to promote the welfare of the soldier. They know his needs, his environment, his weaknesses and his temptations. They know also that the present law forbidding the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges, while prompted by the best of motives, has been a dismal failure and that it has been followed by conditions which have been extremely harmful to the Army. The president of the League, Mrs. Kelton, widow of the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., has made a careful study of the conditions which have developed at Army posts since the canteen was abolished and she declares that the present system is a dreadful mistake and that it exposes discouraged or homesick soldiers to many temptations. Her efforts to effect a repeal of the existing law will command the interest and sympathy of a vast majority of those who have carefully investigated the facts. The annual reports of division and department commanders will soon be coming in and we confidently predict that they will repeat the old story of increased drunkenness and increased desertions as a result of the abolition of the canteen. We predict also that when officers in active command of troops make any recommendation at all on the canteen question, an overwhelming majority of them will urge a return to the old system as a means of promoting sobriety, improving discipline and discouraging desertion. The views of officers on this question are entitled to consideration. The officer is responsible for the condition of the men under his command, and his efficiency and professional usefulness are measured by their health, discipline, contentment and general behavior. Consequently, when he declares that the canteen helps to promote temperance he speaks for his own legitimate interests as well as for those of his men. He realizes that a sober and contented command is one of an officer's strongest claims to advancement. As indicating the change of public sentiment regarding the canteen, we have already noted that Representative Littlefield, who led the movement in the House through which the present law was enacted, has gone to Europe to study the canteen system in vogue in the great European armies. The results of his investigation will be awaited with eager interest, and it is entirely possible that he may return convinced that our system is a mistaken one which should be remedied by the re-establishment of the old one under which there was far less intemperance in the Army than there is to-day.

What was said in these columns last week in criticism of Mr. Frederick Griffith's letter to the New York Sun, in which he accused the Navy of numerous shortcomings, is strongly supported by Lieut. Henry B. Soule, U. S. N., in a communication published in the Sun of August 20. Lieutenant Soule says in part: "I feel that I cannot conscientiously, as a recruiting officer, permit it to pass unanswered. In fact, certain statements made by him make it imperative that I should answer, since I have risen from the ranks—entered the wardroom through the enlistment roll—to use Mr. Griffith's words. Mr. Griffith is wrong when he says that enlistment does not commend itself to ambitious fellows willing to begin low and that the Department's statement that the Navy offers a great chance for young men 'to see the world' is a 'come on.' The great trouble with most of our young men is that they are not satisfied to begin low. They want to begin on top. They know more, in their own minds, when they go on board ship than the man who is placed over them and who has spent years in gaining his experience. They do not take kindly to naval discipline, which, nevertheless, must be enforced if we are to have a Service worth the name. My personal experience has been that no man who shows the least desire to learn and to improve himself in the naval service will ever lack assistance from officers or enlisted men of longer experience. No concern on shore offers more for the intelligence invested than does the Navy to the average American boy. I entered the Service as an apprentice, at \$9 a month, and have held numerous ratings and served on board many ships during my twenty years' service. I have yet to meet the officer who was not kind and ever ready to help me. Since entering the wardroom no one could have received better treatment than I have enjoyed at the hands of my messmates. There are no snobs in the United States Navy, and as for the 'kid glove officers' Mr. Griffith mentions, I would again strongly advise him to take the time to visit one of our battleships, where he will in all probability find more of the officers in blue overalls busy about their several duties than in frock coat and

kid gloves. Mr. Griffith has been ill informed respecting the United States Navy, and he would do well to turn his pen toward encouraging all young men to give it a fair trial, rather than to write, however unintentionally on his part, in a manner that will only serve to discourage the few who have thoughts inclined in that direction. The law allows twelve warrant officers to be commissioned in the line each year, and thus far less than half that number have applied, though the Navy Department has several times sent out letters urging them to do so." Lieutenant Soule's communication has been cordially praised by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

There is reason to fear that the relations between the United States and Venezuela, which have been exceedingly unsatisfactory during the last two or three years, may become still more so in the near future. The President of the Venezuelan Republic, Castro, regards the United States with resentment and suspicion. He is flatly opposed to the Roosevelt interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine and is eager to show his contempt for it by organizing a combination of South American nations, including Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Ecuador, to oppose the North American program. He is also reported to be negotiating an agreement whereby certain German interests shall receive a concession granting exclusive navigation on the Orinoco River, with absolute control over the custom houses in that part of the country, and he is quoted as declaring that he is making ready to "fight the Yankees." All this and much other interesting information has been given to the New York Tribune by an American who has just returned from Venezuela. He states that President Castro has placed orders in Italy for the construction of five torpedoboats and contracts in France for eight batteries of field artillery and four mountain batteries, the total appropriation for these purchases amounting to \$2,500,000, which is a larger sum than Venezuela has ever expended in a single military project. The Tribune's informant also states that when Castro heard of the appointment of Judge Calhoun as President Roosevelt's special commissioner to investigate certain financial conditions in Caracas he became violently indignant and declared that Judge Calhoun would not be allowed to land in Venezuela. Judge Calhoun had been warned before leaving the United States that a passport issued by the State Department at Washington received no more respect in Venezuela than a cancelled postal card, and consequently he took with him a passport signed by the Venezuelan representative in Washington. It is said, however, that the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs dissuaded Castro from his purpose to exclude Judge Calhoun and that the latter will be duly received although he has no definite diplomatic status. If the information given to the Tribune is trustworthy—and it is in accord with that obtained from other sources—our trouble with Venezuela is evidently approaching a crisis.

When Major Gen. George M. Randall is placed upon the retired list on Oct. 8 next it is probable that Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, will be made a major general for permanent and active service. The President has the highest personal regard for General Weston and recognizes the soldierly qualities of that popular and efficient officer. General Weston has had long and most meritorious service, and his promotion would be received with universal commendation throughout the Army. His services in the Civil War, in the various Indian campaigns, and as Chief Commissary in Cuba during the Spanish War, were such as to entitle him to the promotion now contemplated by the President. We do not believe that any officer's promotion would be received with more genuine pleasure by the Army at large than that of General Weston. If he is promoted to be a major general, Col. H. G. Sharpe of the Subsistence Department will unquestionably succeed him as Commissary General of the Army. General Weston was born in Kentucky and entered the Volunteer service Nov. 26, 1861, as a first lieutenant in the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, rising to the rank of major, and served until the close of the war. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry Aug. 9, 1867, and served in the line until 1875, when he became a captain in the Subsistence Department. He achieved great distinction in the Santiago campaign during the Spanish-American War, when he was chief commissary of General Shafter's army. It was during the operations in Cuba that General Weston became well known to the President, who appreciated his capabilities. General Weston was appointed Commissary General of the Army in December, 1900.

The Committee on Fortifications of the Taft Board for revision of the Endicott plan for the coast defense of the United States will go in a few days to the Pacific coast, where they will make a thorough and careful investigation of the coast defense needs of that part of the country. The committee will be absent on this Pacific coast trip for five or six weeks and will make observations throughout the entire length of the coast where fortifications are at all necessary. This committee, of which Major General Story is a very active member, has only recently investigated the needs of the Atlantic coast. Its report, as well as the reports of the other committees of the Taft Board, will be in the possession of the Secretary of War in time for him to prepare his recommendations to Congress.



The Navy Department has recently published a circular of information regarding the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy, in connection with the coming examination to fill vacancies in that corps. The Department has also promulgated an order giving the newly adopted rules regarding the examination. The examination, the circular states, will begin Oct. 9, 1905, at the New York Navy Yard. This corps numbers at the present time thirty-two commissioned officers, of whom twenty-eight have the full grade of civil engineer and four that of assistant civil engineer. These officers have at their head the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the remainder of the list having rank from captain to lieutenant of the junior grade. Appointments to the corps are made after competitive examination, the scope of which is necessarily broad on account of the extremely varied duties. Of the eight assistant civil engineers entering from the coming examination two will have the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and six that of ensign. The pay of all at the start will be \$1,800 per annum. The senior civil engineer at a navy yard or station, the circular notes, is usually furnished with quarters, and in several of the principal yards quarters are also provided for junior bachelors. The corps is a growing one, having increased in eight years from twelve to an authorized number of forty members. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, under which they serve, has charge of public works aggregating in value more than \$80,000,000. It would be difficult to find a position in civil life where the young and ambitious engineer could have the wide variety of experience afforded by this service. Candidates for the corps must be not less than twenty-three nor more than twenty-eight years of age. Applications for permits to be examined must be made to the Secretary of the Navy, and must be accompanied by testimonials as to character, evidence of American citizenship, evidence of having received a degree in the civil engineering course of some professional institution of good repute, with a record of at least two years' practical experience as a civil engineer. The examination will be competitive.

As an illustration of the small-souled prejudice against the Navy which prevails in certain quarters, we note the following editorial expression of the Boston Advertiser with reference to the recent friendly boxing match between two enlisted men on the U.S.S. Yankee, in which one of the contestants was seized with a fatal hemorrhage of the brain: "If a sailor is willing to get into a bruising match to oblige a sporty set of officers, the victim is merely living up to the code which rules in the Navy. A sailor to be cock of the walk in his own mess has to be pretty well up in the use of his hands in the manly art. It is the usual thing to have boxing bouts among the men. When the officers make a special occasion of the event, the men naturally hit pretty hard. The man who died was hit hard. That is about all there is to it. As he died 'in the line of duty,' his friends naturally want his people to get some sort of a pension out of it. The chances are, on a guess, that the pension will be given." While it is hardly worth while to refute the unreasoning criticism here quoted, it is in order to point out that the Boston Advertiser is either ignorant of the facts or has willfully misrepresented them. The unfortunate victim of the accident on the Yankee did not engage in the contest to oblige a set of officers. He entered it of his own free will, and as we pointed out last week, instead of being urged to continue, he was advised to withdraw by an officer who saw that he was clearly outclassed. The man insisted upon continuing, however, and the accident followed. There is no more danger in friendly boxing matches—and no others are allowed on our warships—than there is in boat races, swimming contests or the various other athletic sports in which sailors engage. We infer, however, that if our Boston contemporary had its way the sports of the Navy would be limited to the harmless excitements of ping pong and the thrilling but innocuous activities of "bean bag" which latter seems specially suitable for Boston.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in a valuable article on "Mobile Artillery," which appears in the Journal of the United States Artillery, calls attention to the fact that while we have made fine progress in field artillery construction in the last ten years, the method of transport shows little or no improvement at all. The accuracy, rapidity and power of the gun have been greatly increased, and the type of carriage has been changed radically and for the better, but the system of transport is practically what it was a decade ago. As to what additional changes experience may suggest one can only speculate, but as Captain Burr remarks, we have not yet realized perfection in mobile artillery material. "What the next decade may bring forth," he continues, "cannot be foretold, but judging by the tendency at the present time, important changes may be anticipated. Such changes will most probably assume the form of automatic guns of large caliber, improved recoil mechanism for carriages, or power transportation for the greater part of the material. The new model caissons are provided with pintles, so that they may be coupled together as trailers. The increasing use of traction engines for transportation purposes was one of the reasons for this addition: the rapid development of self-propelled vehicles of various types was another. The Ordnance Department of the Army has made experiments with an automobile battery wagon. The advantages of an efficient transportation of that kind for field artillery material are so

great that unusual efforts undoubtedly will be made to perfect it."

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who has been engaged for more than a year in studying the widespread prevalence of anemia among the natives of Porto Rico, has made a further report on his work to the Surgeon General of the Army. Captain Ashford is working in a district in the mountainous region of the island which has a population of about 100,000 persons, ninety-five per cent. of whom, he says, are victims of anemia. Many of them are so weak that they are virtually helpless, and they are in urgent need of medical treatment. A field hospital has been established and many victims are receiving treatment, but it is difficult to convince them that they can be cured if they will obey orders. They are learning slowly, however, and conditions are visibly improving. It is the intention of the commission, of which Captain Ashford is the head, to erect substations in various parts of the island at which the natives may receive medicine and instruction in hygiene and sanitation, particularly as to soil pollution, which is the real source of the disease. It has been suggested that a law be passed to punish the pollution of the soil, but Captain Ashford is opposed to such measures. "Our labor," he remarks, "will be to teach the people practically that their illness is curable and why they are sick. I believe that until a considerable part of the inhabitants of the island learn the value of the law prohibiting earth pollution such a law would be ill timed, and for that reason a complete failure."

Representative Hull, who is chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is opposed on general principles to any increase in the Army, and consequently the project for the creation of a regular reserve, outlined in these columns last week, encounters his outspoken disfavor in advance of its official publication. "The proposition for an increase," he is quoted as saying, by the Baltimore Sun, "is being fathered by officers of the General Staff, which is always making laws. The object of the reorganization act is to keep up the superstructure of the Army organization so that it may be expanded in times of necessity to the full strength authorized by law. My firm conviction is that we have all the Army legislation now that is needed, except as to a few details. I do think that we need more artillerymen to man the coast-defense guns, as we do not now have one shift of men for them. Artillery work has now developed into a profession, and the Army needs expert artillerymen. I think the proposition now on foot in the War Department is nothing more than the revival of the Root plan, which was rejected by Congress several years ago." A somewhat broader view of the proposed increase is that of the Philadelphia Public Ledger which, in the course of a thoughtful article, says: "Such a system would immensely add to the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States at a comparatively small cost to the country. Congress is more than likely to be called upon to consider the subject, and there will be ample opportunity for a full discussion of the question whether such a provision is necessary and desirable."

As has been hinted in these columns on several occasions, it is extremely probable that the Navy Department will delay the preparation of the plans for the two new battleships authorized by Congress last year until Congress can be asked to increase the displacement of those vessels from 16,000 tons to 18,000 tons. The General Board of the Navy and the Board on Construction are understood to favor this delay. In the meantime and until Secretary Bonaparte has finally decided the matter, the various bureaus are at work upon their respective features of the plans. Tentative plans for the engine rooms of the two ships have been made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Bureau of Ordnance has had under consideration several propositions for the armament and armor of the vessels. The increase of 2,000 tons each in the displacement of these ships would make it necessary, of course, that there be a considerable increase in the horsepower of the engines, which would necessitate an abandonment of the tentative projects decided upon in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Then again, the main object in increasing the size of these vessels is to make it practicable for them to carry a heavier battery than is contemplated if the ships are constructed with displacements of 16,000 tons. It is greatly desired that the batteries of these vessels consist in each case of not less than twelve 12-inch guns. Vessels having a displacement of 16,000 tons could not very well carry such an armament.

The assignment of Midshipman David McD. Le Breton, U.S.N., to the Olympia as watch and division officer emphasizes the urgent need of the naval line for more officers for the proper performance of the deck duty actually needed. The increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy has not yet increased the number graduating and until an increased number begin to graduate the Navy receives no benefit from the large classes at Annapolis. The argument for eliminating the two years postgraduate course at sea, "on probation," becomes stronger with each assignment of midshipmen for watch and division duty, as in the case of Midshipman Le Breton. If a young man is competent to take the deck and act in all other capacities as a commissioned officer, surely he is competent to bear a commis-

sion. So let our next Congress promptly enact into law the recommendation of the last Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to the effect that a graduate at the end of four years at the Academy should receive a commission as ensign. The younger an officer is when responsibility is placed upon him the more efficient will that officer become in all the duties and responsibilities of his position. When twenty-five years of age before achieving an important rank in the Navy, an officer may lose the power of initiative in a large degree.

Admiral Sir E. R. Freemantle, of the British navy, an officer of high ability and extensive experience, protests most earnestly against the assumption that the submarine boat has superseded the submarine mine. "It would be most unwise," he says in the London Chronicle, "to trust too much to the submarine, or to accept too implicitly the estimate of our neighbors of their value; but given even that the submarine can do all that is expected of it, my point is that it cannot replace the submarine mine. If any raid were to be made on our ports, whether we refer to those abroad or at home, whether well defended, like Portsmouth or Plymouth, or mercantile ports, it is certain that the attempt would be made under cover of darkness or fog. This is where the fixed defense by submarine mines comes in. It is always in position and ready to act, while the disconnection of the battery makes it quite safe for our own ships. Under such circumstances as the above no movable defense is of much value, and least of all the slow-moving submarine, which is unsuitable for scouting purposes. From what I have said, I consider that it would be a dangerous step to give up mine fields."

While the reports on the practice cruise, on warships, of the naval militia of various States, have not all come in yet, those that have been received indicate that the instruction thus afforded has proved highly beneficial. For instance, Capt. John M. Hawley, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Brooklyn, on which the 2d Battalion of the naval militia of New Jersey made their biennial cruise, says in his report to the Adjutant General of the State: "On the morning of Aug. 10 the Brooklyn took up a position off Cape Ann, where target practice was held, with the six-pounder and Colt guns. The practice was very good, considering the experience the reserves have had in firing. The officers of the ship were assiduous in their endeavors to instruct the reserves, and I believe the cruise was profitable. The naval reserves were very correct in their deportment while on board the Brooklyn, and exhibited a proper naval spirit at all times. They are a fine body of men, and reflect much credit upon Commander Deunger and the other officers of the 2d Battalion."

Major William P. Duvall, of the Artillery Corps, who is now stationed in Washington as a member of the General Staff of the Army, is soon to be detailed as principal assistant to the Chief of Artillery. Shortly after his appointment as Chief of Artillery, General Mills recommended that Major Duvall be made his principal assistant and the Chief of Staff has approved this recommendation, to take effect as soon as Major Duvall has completed some important work which is now engaging his attention. Major Duvall, when appointed principal assistant to the Chief of Artillery, will be relieved from duty on the General Staff. His assignment to the Chief of Artillery will be most favorably received by the Artillery Corps and marks a departure from the old policy of having a captain of Artillery serve in this highly important capacity. Besides Major Duvall, the Chief of Artillery will have as his permanent assistants Capts. Johnson Hagood, James M. Williams and Dan T. Moore.

It is not the intention of either the War or the Navy Department to make public the fifty-six reports received from officers of the Army and Navy on the joint exercises which occurred last June in the Chesapeake Bay district. Most of these reports are necessarily of a confidential character, and it is said that some very important recommendations may be made to Congress as a result of the observations made by officers during the maneuvers. The reports have all been referred to the Third Division of the General Staff of the Army, which has been entrusted with the task of gleaning the wheat from the chaff and making recommendations to the Secretary of War for possible transmission to Congress. While the maneuvers were not as interesting, possibly, to a casual observer as those of the past, it is said by officers of the Navy and Army that some extremely important facts were elucidated which may have an important bearing upon the Services.

Before next winter is over the new system of fire control and direction adopted by this country for its fortifications will have been completed in a majority of the fortifications on the Atlantic coast. The officers in the Chief of Artillery's office are hard at work on this matter and, since the Chief of Staff approved the temporary detail of two additional assistants for the Chief of Artillery, most satisfactory progress has been made. It is said by officers of the Artillery Corps that this system of fire control is by all odds superior to any system in use by foreign countries and that it will be maintained if possible as a secret for all time.



That the enlisted man of the United States Army is a clean soldier and at the same time a poorly paid soldier, is shown by the fact that it would take one-fourth of his monthly pay to meet his laundry bills if he had to patronize private laundries. At least that is the estimate given by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commandant of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, in an interesting reply to various complaints that the Government laundry at that post is a serious injury to private laundries. General Bell explains that the laundry was established partly because sanitary considerations required it and because of a belief that officers and soldiers and their families were entitled to the benefits of a money-saving post laundry. He admits that it might be better to have no post laundries at all, but he reminds those who oppose the laundry at Fort Leavenworth that the Army cannot be independent of such establishments until its members, both officers and men, are paid on a somewhat more liberal scale. "If it be wrong," he adds, "for the Government to thus accommodate its soldiers, it is wrong to permit them to use public land on which to cultivate gardens; to keep on the reservation cows and pigs and other things which assist in enabling them to live on their own income; and to use public buildings in which to establish post exchanges whereby they can secure some personal benefit from the profit made on their purchases. Looked at from a similar point of view, a government should cease to maintain a clothing depot, commissary and dispensary for furnishing clothing, food and medical supplies to soldiers at cost. On the contrary, it should furnish them the money equivalent of their needs in these lines and require them to supply themselves in open market. It should not permit officers to purchase at cost supplies from the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, but should compel them to purchase in open market. It would be an idle waste of time for me to attempt to argue the question whether it might not be best for the Government to adopt such a change of policy, but I can safely assert that before doing so justice and equity would both require that it increase the compensation of its military servants."

In a communication published in the New York Sun, the author, who is described as a retired brigadier general, presents a forcible argument for compulsory military service. He points out that during the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War, many minute men and three months' men left the service the moment their time expired, thus causing disaster to the Army. "A just conscription law," he then goes on to say in order to develop the contrast, "that made every young Prussian, Prince and peasant, a thoroughly disciplined soldier, changed the little Prussian nation into the great German Empire. Some years ago Japan adopted the German law of conscription and has defeated Russia on land and sea. In 1862 the Confederates adopted the then Prussian law of conscription. This gave them an excellent army that fought its stronger antagonist on equal terms for four years with a reasonable prospect of success. During the French Revolution every young man had to serve, which in a few years gave France fine armies, and combined with the genius of Napoleon enabled France to dominate Europe and the world. After his fall the French authorities destroyed the beneficial features of the conscription law. That is, they exempted the nobility and higher classes from serving in the ranks and required only a few of the poorest (financially) young men to serve, and they were selected by lot. The French armies were beaten by the Germans in 1870-71. Of course, as soon as the war commenced all young Frenchmen enlisted, but there was no time to discipline them. Undisciplined courage is useless against an army of equal numbers of disciplined soldiers. The French civilian was not accustomed to firearms, so was useless as a soldier even behind a breastwork. During the first year of our Civil War five young Yankee soldiers died of sickness and disease to one killed by the Confederates. During the Spanish War nine young Yankee soldiers died of sickness and disease to one killed by the Spaniards. During the Franco-German war the Germans reversed this. One German soldier died of sickness and disease to two German soldiers killed by the French—a record never before or since made by any army."

Lieut. Richard S. Douglas, U.S.N., who is stationed on the Island of Guam, has been engaged for more than a month with a board consisting of himself and two civilian members in devising a reorganization of the financial and administrative system of the island. It is intended to organize a native constabulary, reform the prison laws, readjust the courts, adopt a better method of administering justice, extend the apprentice system and institute more business-like regulations in the treasury. Guam is perhaps the most isolated of all our outlying territories, and it is only at long intervals that the world learns what is going on there, but it is gratifying to know that under the efficient and kindly administration of the Governor, Comdr. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., the island is prosperous, the natives are contented and the outlook is hopeful. Governor Dyer is encouraging the people to build public roads, and as a result large areas of land have been cleared and placed under cultivation; the schools, to which the Governor and members of his family have given their personal attention, have been greatly improved and the sanitary reform so needful to public health in Agaña, the principal town in the island, is making substantial headway. The fact is, however, that Congress has neglected Guam, the result being that the means at Governor Dyer's disposal are grossly insufficient for the important public work required to safeguard the health and insure the welfare of the inhabitants. The work he has already accomplished presents a conclusive argument for a more liberal appropriation for Guam at the next session of Congress.

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., contends that the operations of the Japanese in the battle of the Yalu taught a liberal lesson in the art of war. In his "Remarks Upon Tactics," published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, after pointing out that it is an axiom of war that the point to be attacked is the flank, as the frontal attack is almost impossible except in cases where the enemy occupies too much front or is inherently weak, he continues: "What a fine example of this the Japs have given us in their crossing of the Yalu, the study of which is a liberal lesson in the art of war. They have evidently studied the Germans in the War of 1870, General Ghouarki, in his passage of the Balkans, and

General Sherman in his Atlanta campaign. Their tactics were to threaten the enemy's front by engaging their attention with a fire of the skirmishers and strong supports in near-by shelters, and then by turning their flanks to compel them to fight at a disadvantage or retreat. These masterly soldiers have given us valuable lessons in strategy and grand tactics in perceiving the weak points and making proper dispositions preparatory to battle, and during the battle, so as to bring the mass of the troops against the weak parts of the enemy. They simply carried out the Napoleonic idea of holding the masses well in hand to be ready to strike at the opportune moment."

Capt. George LeR. Brown, 26th U.S. Inf., has formulated an educational project which, if placed in operation, would probably be of great value not only to its beneficiaries, but to the Army as well. He proposes in brief that the Government shall establish a practical training school for the sons of soldiers in which young men desirous of following in the footsteps of their fathers may gain an education, both theoretical and practical, that will qualify them to enter the Army when they reach the proper age. This school, it is suggested, should be under the direct control of the Government, and boys entering it should be provided with suitable quarters, uniforms, rations and medical attendance, together with a small money allowance every month. The discipline should be thorough but not too strict, and be based absolutely on the merit principle. England maintains schools of this character and they bear an important relation to the military service, turning out every year a considerable body of young men whose training has interested them in the Army and qualified them in large degree for its duties. Such an institution in the United States, while helping to promote the cause of military training, would also solve a problem which is a matter of serious concern for many an officer whose limited pay makes it difficult and sometimes impossible to provide for the proper education of his sons.

Messrs. P. F. Collier and Son have published in a large and handsome volume "A Photographic Record of the Russo-Japanese War," which, in the art sense, is altogether the most interesting of all publications relating to that conflict. The illustrations embodied in this unique work, several hundred in number, are large half-tone reproductions of photographs taken in the theater of war by Collier's staff artists, and they present a more graphic view of the great military operations of the opposing armies than can be had from any other publication. The pictures possess an absorbing interest for every student of the Manchurian campaign and will prove invaluable to the historian of the dramatic events which they portray. The work contains a terse outline of the beginning and progress of the war, together with a striking account of the battle of the Sea of Japan by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N.

In reply to a suggestion that the Japanese had foreign gunners on her larger warships, the New York Sun publishes a communication signed "T. B.," in which the writer declares that Japan's guns are manned entirely by natives. "While in Japan a year ago," he continues, "I tried to join the Japanese navy, thinking, like a great many people, that they would be glad to get experienced gunners, but found that they considered their own gunners experienced enough and positively would not hire foreigners. There may possibly be foreigners in the engine rooms, but I doubt even this. I have seen Japanese crews at muster and am certain that they man their own ships. In regard to the army, can say that I saw a great many soldiers leave for the front, and took particular notice that there were no foreigners among their artillerymen."

Senior officers in the several branches of the Army on Aug. 15 were the following: Cavalry.—Col. W. M. Wallace, 15th; Lieut. Col. A. Rodgers, 15th; Major T. W. Jones, 13th; Capt. H. C. Benson, 4th; 1st Lieut. E. H. Humphrey, 7th, and 2d Lieut. W. G. Meade, 11th Cav. Artillery.—Col. C. Morris, Lieut. Col. L. Lomia, Major H. A. Reed, Capt. E. H. Catlin, 1st Lieut. E. Hill, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Reeves, Infantry.—Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 14th; Lieut. Col. W. B. Wheeler, 2d; Major C. St. J. Chubb, 15th; Capt. R. R. Steedman, 11th; 1st Lieut. F. S. Burr, 15th, and 2d Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 6th Inf. Philippine Scouts.—Major W. H. Johnston, Capt. H. S. Howland, 1st Lieut. C. L. Stone, and 2d Lieut. A. K. Berners.

The British army has never taken kindly to promotion by selection, the Army and Navy Gazette says. Selection becomes easy on active service, where character, capacity and the power to command are soon made evident, but selections made in time of peace rarely give any guarantee of real fitness for war. The system of regimental promotion followed also seems an almost insuperable barrier to successful promotion by selection. "To the principle of selection there can be no objection," the Gazette says, "but we confess to a feeling that the authorities have not yet shown how it can be carried out equitably and satisfactorily in practice."

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of 2d Lieut. Ebert G. English, 5th Cav., who was recently tried by court-martial at Fort Logan, Col., on charges involving the obtaining of money under misrepresentations, of duplication of pay accounts and making false certificates relative thereto, of hypothecating his pay accounts before they were due, making false official statements, etc. The dismissal was ordered to take effect on Aug. 23.

Notwithstanding the fact that the turbine engine seems to have met with success in ocean navigation, there is no little hesitation in committing the Navy Department to the new type until further experiment and use either confirms or disproves the claims of the advocates of the newest method of steam propulsion. This is as it should be, and it will be advisable for the Department experts to go slow before equipping the new scouts with the novel machinery of turbine type.

Troop K, 6th Cav. (one officer and fifty-seven enlisted men), left Fort Keogh, Mont., by rail on April 20, for Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, for station.

#### BENNINGTON COURT'S REPORT.

The proceedings of the court of inquiry which investigated the accident on the U.S. gunboat Bennington, in the harbor at San Diego, Cal., on the morning of July 21, which resulted in the death of more than sixty men, reached the Navy Department on Aug. 21, and were made public on Aug. 22. The court charges Ensign Charles T. Wade, detailed to engineer duty on the gunboat, with neglect of duty, and recommends that he be court-martialed. Three enlisted men, members of the working force in the fire room, all of whom were killed, are held partially to blame. These men were D. N. Holland, fireman, second class; Frank DeCourtani, oiler (acting water tender at the time of the explosion), and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate.

The cause of the explosion the court finds to have been excessive steam pressure in boiler B, which was the first to explode. That explosion forced boiler B aft upon boiler D, which in turn exploded.

The members of the Bennington court of inquiry are: Commodore H. N. Stevenson, U.S.N., retired; Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N., and Capt. E. K. Moore, U.S.N. The report of their finding as given out by the Navy Department follows:

#### FINDING OF THE COURT.

"That the U.S.S. Bennington arrived in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., on July 19, 1905, from Honolulu, H.I., being en route to Panama to relieve the U.S.S. Princeton; that the ship was in excellent state of discipline and in a good and efficient condition, with the exception of her boilers, which were in fair condition and efficient considering their age (about fourteen years) and the use to which they had been subjected.

"That on July 20 orders were received to proceed at once to Port Harford, Cal., and convey the U.S.S. Wyoming to the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.; that at this time the ship was coaling and her boilers and engines were being overhauled preparatory to her voyage to Panama; that upon the reception of telegraphic orders boilers 'A' and 'B' were ordered to be filled with fresh water and steam was ordered for ten o'clock the following morning, July 21, 1905; that owing to the delay in obtaining the fresh water it was not practicable to commence filling the boilers 'A' and 'B' until about half-past five o'clock a.m., July 21, and at about eight o'clock a.m. they had been filled to high steaming level.

"That the hydrokineters were started on both boilers 'A' and 'B' at about 7 a.m. as soon as the water showed in the gauge glasses; that boiler 'B' was filled first, and the fires were started in the lower furnaces at 8 a.m., and in the lower furnace of boiler 'A' a few minutes later; that boiler 'C' was being used for auxiliary purposes; that steam was raised in boiler 'D' during the night and boilers 'C' and 'D' were connected together about 7 a.m. July 21; that fires were started in the furnaces of boilers 'A' and 'B' by the transfer of live coals from the fires of boilers 'C' and 'D'; that fires were started in the wing furnaces of boilers 'A' and 'B' at 9:15, steam having formed in both these boilers at about this time.

"That at about twenty minutes after nine o'clock a.m. the steam gauge on boiler 'B' showed about five pounds of steam pressure, and at this time Oiler Frank DeCourtani, acting as water tender, directed D. H. Holland, fireman, second class, to close the air cock on boiler 'B'; that the said Holland climbed up and closed a valve, and almost immediately the steam gauge on boiler 'B' failed to register any pressure; that this was apparently not noticed by either the water tender or the fireman, and no attention appears to have been paid to the fact that the steam gauge failed to register, but they kept on working the fires and firing heavily; that when the steam gauge on boiler 'A' showed one hundred and thirty-five pounds there was no pressure showing on the steam gauge of boiler 'B'.

"That at about a quarter to ten o'clock a.m., the engines were turned over, using steam from boilers 'C' and 'D'; that as it was not thought that steam would be ready in boilers 'A' and 'B' before early in the afternoon it had been decided to get under way and leave the harbor under boilers 'C' and 'D', but steam appears to have formed much more rapidly than it was thought possible it could be formed, and boiler 'A' was connected with boilers 'C' and 'D' at about twenty minutes after ten o'clock a.m.; that no pressure was showing on the steam gauge of boiler 'B' at this time.

"That about this time a small leak developed in No. 1 furnace of boiler 'B', and Coal Passer A. J. Worthen was sent on deck by De Courtani, the acting water tender, to inform the boiler maker about the leak and request him to come below and attend to the same; and just about this time, as Worthen was leaving Dustin, the boiler maker, who was, we believe, on the berth deck, the explosion occurred.

"That the lower corrugated furnace flue of boiler 'B' collapsed throughout its length on top and partly so on its bottom, which caused boiler 'B' to break from its saddles, forcing the boiler aft through a bulkhead and against boiler 'D' which also broke from its saddles, both boilers moving aft, until boiler 'D' after having broken through the engine room bulkhead brought up against the forward engine framing, boiler 'B' having moved aft about fourteen feet from its original position, breaking all steam connections of all the boilers, allowing the steam from the four boilers to escape into the ship, also breaking many sea-water connections in the fire rooms and engine rooms, giving water access to the ship, and disabling everything in the boiler and engine rooms; that steam escaped with terrific force into almost all parts of the ship, carrying with it, water, ashes and coal, killing or wounding 51.45 per cent. of the officers and crew and damaging almost everything throughout the ship.

#### SAFETY VALVES FAIL.

"That no one seems to have noticed any escape of steam from the safety valves of any of the boilers, and no one can state that any of the safety valves blew off at any time that morning.

"That we can find no record of the safety valve of boiler 'B' having been overhauled since July, 1904, nor any positive evidence of it having been done, though orders had been given for this to be done in March, 1905; that there is no record of the sentinel valve having been overhauled since July, 1904; that the safety valves were set at 145 pounds, but en route from Honolulu to this port orders were given to carry the steam pressure at from 130 to 135 pounds, and not to exceed the latter, but the safety valves were not changed; that this order had been clearly understood; that the hand gear for lifting the safety valves was not in working order, and there is no record or direct evidence that the safety valves had



been tested in accordance with the Navy Regulations. "That the discipline seems to have been excellent and everything that could be done by the surviving officers and crew was done in a cool and courageous manner, no one thinking of himself, but of what he could do for his injured shipmates and the safety of his ship; that volunteer aid of every kind came from shore and the injured were promptly removed to the regular and improvised hospitals, where all was done that mortal could do to alleviate their suffering and aid in their recovery, while the dead were taken to the various undertaker establishments, where they were prepared for burial; that, after an examination of the collapsed furnace flue, and from physical tests that we have had made, the material of this furnace flue was of good quality; that the ship was found to be filling and settling when a tug was obtained and the ship was towed into shoal water until she grounded; that subsequently the sea valves were closed, the ship pumped out, and returned to her anchorage; that the ship is practically uninjured except in and about the boiler and engine room.

#### OPINION.

"The court is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by excessive steam pressure in boiler 'B', which came about first by shutting the valve connecting the boiler with the steam gauge, instead of the valve on the air cock alone as was intended, so that the steam gauge did not indicate the pressure in the boiler; second, by unusual and heavy firing in the boiler to get up a pressure which the gauge failed to show; third, by the failure of the sentinel and safety valves to lift at the pressure for which they were set, and the pressure increased without relief until it was beyond the strength of the boiler, which gave way in its weakest part, afterward found to be the corrugated flue of No. 2, the lowest or middle furnace, which collapsed.

"The court is also of the opinion that D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, U.S.N., who was the fireman on duty, firing boiler 'B' at, and before, the time of the explosion, did by mistake, shut off the steam valve connecting boiler 'B' with its steam gauge, instead of the air cock, as directed, thus preventing the gauge from recording the steam pressure in its boiler; that Frank De Courtani, oiler, acting as water tender, U.S. Navy, on watch in charge of this boiler from about 9:15 a.m., until the time of the explosion, did fail to observe that this steam gauge was not recorded and did continue pushing the fires on this boiler, and further when leaks developed from excessive pressure, did fail to relieve this pressure which should have been done at once; that E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, U.S. Navy, on watch in charge of the engine and fire room, did fail to inspect boiler 'B' under his charge while steam was being raised and did fail to cause this steam gauge to be connected with the boiler. That said D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, U.S. Navy; Frank De Courtani, oiler, U.S. Navy, and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, U.S. Navy, are now all dead and therefore no further proceedings can be taken against them.

"The court is of the further opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., who was in charge of the engineering department of the U.S.S. Bennington at the time of the explosion and since Oct. 22, 1904, in this, that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., did fail in his own person to see that the safety valve on boiler 'B' was overhauled at the proper time and kept in good working order, but did accept the verbal statement of his subordinate or subordinates that it had been overhauled in March, 1905; and further, that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., did fail to keep the sentinel valve on the boilers in good working order; and further, that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., did fail to cause the safety and sentinel valves on all the boilers to be tested in accordance with Article 1,609, paragraph 12, Navy Regulations, 1905; in all of which he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, in charge of the engineering department of the U.S.S. Bennington, was negligent in the performance of his duty, and the court recommends that he, the said Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., be brought to trial before a general court-martial."

#### RIFLE SHOOTING HERE AND ABROAD.

A correspondent who has "followed records in shooting for the past sixteen years or more" says: "America has fallen from the pre-eminent place she held for so many years in rifle shooting and now has to take second or third place, both England and Australia passing her, notwithstanding the fact that America succeeded in last winning the Palma Trophy. One has only to follow the scores made at Bisley and dozens of other rifle ranges in England and Scotland and compare same with the scores made at Sea Girt, Creedmoor, etc. The shooting at Fort Riley, Kas., last year was discreditably to American marksmanship; not even New York, the winners, made what could be called a remarkably good score; and leaving out the six first, the remainder were absolutely wretched, especially by some of the Southern and Western States. And we have to bear in mind that the teams only contained twelve men, supposed to be the best the various States could produce; and yet four or five States could barely make sixty per cent. of the possible. If that represented the best, how low must the average be?

"You could hardly find a volunteer regiment in England that could not produce twenty marksmen to make at least seventy per cent. of a highest possible. I was a member of the 2d Volunteer Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment (old Liverpool Rifle Brigade), by the way, one of the best shooting regiments in the north of England, a regiment that spends thousands of dollars annually on shooting contests which occur twice weekly during the target season (April to November). The chief event was the battalion event; viz., right half and left half, twenty a side, seven shots each at ranges 200 yards kneeling; 500 and 600 yards prone; and never during the last ten years have the sides failed to reach an average of ninety. Last year the right half had an average of ninety-three odd and three men in the teams made 100 and up out of a possible 105. How many times has the hundred mark been equaled and passed in this country? I am not sure but you could count them on the fingers of both hands. That mark has been equaled in Britain at least 300 times during the last five years. Take the magnificent record of the famous Queen's Edinburgh, the finest shooting regiment in Britain, and probably in the world. Last year in the annual regimental contest, the right half vs. the left half, the latter made the magnificent average of 97 1-2, while the opposing half made close on 96. Seven men in the battalion made 100 and upwards, while one, Sergeant Orminden, twice Queen's prize winner, eclipsed the world's record by making 104 out of a possible 105. Another member made 103; two 102 each; one

101; two 100. No American shooting records can compare with the above, not even the highest State records. Then take the annual inter-city matches that occur in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham, and others, seldom does the average of the twenty-a-side teams go below ninety each and during the shooting season scores of 100 out of 105 occur by the half dozen weekly. All the big cities have splendid rifle ranges near at hand. Owing to the long English twilight, shooting can go on in good light up to nine p.m.

"Far more interest is taken in and far more encouragement given to rifle shooting in Britain than over here. More prizes are given for rifle shooting in Bisley alone in one year than in all America in two or three years.

"I saw in one paper in this country that twenty-five per cent. of the National Guard never fire a shot, a most lamentable state of affairs, if true, as nothing but constant practice and persistent training can produce good marksmanship. The same silly notion exists in England as here; viz., give a man a uniform and a rifle and you have a soldier. It takes a few years of hard training to turn out efficient soldiers, and more to produce first-class shots; and as America, like England, depends on the voluntary amateur, and not professional soldier, it behooves her to see that, whatever may be their other deficiencies, lack of straight shooting is not one of them. Rifle ranges abound everywhere in Great Britain; she learned her lesson in the two wars with the Boers. Let us hope that we here may learn it before being put to the final test, or else United States soldiers will find, to their cost, that storming San Juan Hill, defended by poor Spanish infantry and indifferent shots, would end far differently say with a San Juan Hill defended by stout and stubborn men of the Boer type, able to shoot straight."

#### ARMY MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From time to time the question of marriages in the Army is revived, wherein the various phases of the question are discussed. Your correspondent, "Z," states that "to-day officers seem to think that a law prohibiting an officer from marrying until he has served five years with his regiment and has passed his examination for promotion to his next grade, would be a benefit to the officer and a very great benefit to the Army." Unquestionably such is the opinion of all officers of experience. And while there is no way of proving the assertion, I believe it to be within the bounds of actual fact, that were a young officer contemplating marriage to go to his colonel and ask for advice concerning the step; that is, for advice so far as his future efficiency as a servant of the Government, and the more personal question of eking out an existence for himself and wife on a second lieutenant's pay were concerned, he would in every case receive the most discouraging counsel.

The young man just entering the Service as a second lieutenant without any practical knowledge of the demands of the Service, without any practical knowledge of living within his meager salary, bringing a bride to his first station, probably having less experience than himself, is one of the saddest sights imposed upon the military man by the present administrative system which throws its mantle of authority over, and observes every other deed and act of an officer, except marriage, where he is given a free rein.

The ethical argument so often raised, that the Government has no moral right to interfere with the question of marriage, can quickly be reduced to terms of bosh. It is held that an officer cannot refuse to submit to a surgical operation upon his own body; presumably because the officer's service belongs to the Government, and he, being incapacitated for the time being, the Government has a right to restore his body, in order to obtain his services, in any way it may decide. And by the same token the Government has a right to take notice that one of its servants shall not handicap his future usefulness by entering into obligations of support which can hardly be met with the pay the Government provides, and handicapping himself in other ways. The decision and judgment of the rattle-brained youth is seldom the decision of five or ten years after. And it would be doing for the officer the kindest favor this world could afford if the Government were to say: "Until you have arrived at the age of — years, or until you have been in the Service — years, we do not consider that you are capable of entering the life-long contract of matrimony with your eyes fully open, and therefore you must wait."

That a married lieutenant is just as fully efficient as his unmarried brother is true in such a very small number of cases that they form exceptions to prove the rule in the negative. Many captains to-day object to having married lieutenants in their organizations. Why? Because the captain fully knows that he can only avail himself of about one-half of the married lieutenant's time. Let an order for a hurried move arrive, and the young married officer, instead of being available for work incident to getting the organization ready, has to be excused in order that he may get his family ready. Not only that, but he comes to the captain to beg for details of fatigue men to help to do his packing at the very time when these fatigue men are needed in the company. He has not a penny he can spare for having this work done by other means, and the captain, out of common charity, is obliged virtually to take over and care for the young lieutenant and his family as if it were part of the company. All post commanders put married lieutenants on one list and bachelor lieutenants on a separate list. The married ones are available for as many kinds of duty in proportion to the bachelors as 3 is to 5. Of course, it is natural, that these young married men should strenuously refute the statement, but as a rule, the statements of commanders will bear such out as a fact. A regiment, or say, battalion en route to some place is detained at about dusk; it is formed and marched to the post about three miles distant. The wives of the officers have arrived with them; transportation is at the depot to take them to the post. The property and baggage will not be moved until morning and the commander decides to leave an officer and guard over it. Does anyone suppose the commander will hesitate long in deciding whether such detail will go to a bachelor or whether he will tear the young married man from his lone wife and assign him to camp out for the night among the piles of luggage? For any one to call for the hundreds of other similar cases that might be cited where the young married officer has to be passed by as unavailable, is to expose one's self to the charge of being unacquainted with the varying conditions of the Service. Ask why this does not equally apply to the older married officers? Because their salaries as a rule are sufficient to preclude the necessity of having their

wives dragging on their heels wherever they may go. If he moves his wife remains behind, or gets out of the way, until he is again settled and sends for her. And like the baggage detail, or traveling with horse trains, and the many similar details, they are a species of duty which does not fall to captains and majors, but particularly to lieutenants.

That marriage sometimes mars a man is only too often, alas, true. And particularly is it true in the Army. How often have those with any service had pointed out to them such an officer who would be described as a most promising man before he married, but a "dead-one" ever since? Have we not all seen the officer marry and develop such domestic traits as to outdo a country parson? We have seen him abandon a genuine interest in the evolutions of the drill field for the more pleasing vocation of teaching nursery games to his babies. It is heart-rending to the soldier to receive directions from the man who spends seven-eighths of his time as above described.

The Service can apply no remedy to such cases, but must hope, instead, that there will continue to be but a few of them. So far as his usefulness is concerned such an officer is almost a minus quantity. However, marriage as an institution hurts the Service only in the lower grades and this brings us back to the statement of your correspondent, quoted above, advocating a law to govern the marriage of young officers. To hope for a law on the subject is like wishing for the millennium. My object in writing, then, is to point out that no law is necessary, but that the entire question comes very easily within the purview of the regulations. As in the regulations for the British army, let it be required that a mess shall be established at every post, and, as in the above regulations, let it be required that every bachelor officer shall be a dining member of the mess unless excused by the War Department for valid reasons. Let the regulations be amended so as to prohibit an officer under a certain age or length of service from holding married quarters under any pretext whatever. Another paragraph should prohibit officers in this class from introducing and maintaining in any military post a family. These very words would not necessarily have to be used, but I think I have shown how easily the regulations could be made to cover the subject. Of course, nothing could be done to those already married, but a few paragraphs judiciously inserted in our Army Regulations would operate as an effective damper on the many cases where the young man marries before he is in the Service six months, and sometimes, even before he joins his regiment. And furthermore, the compulsory mess would further an esprit which is now sadly waning.

BACHELOR, TEN YEARS IN THE ARMY.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the British army non-commissioned officers who fulfill certain conditions may be recommended by their commanding officers and given commissions, but the number of applicants who come forward is small. This is said to be due to the question of pay, it being impossible for a man without outside means to keep up appearances on the pay of a subaltern officer, of about \$1.26 a day. A majority of those recommended for commissions are men of good family who have joined the ranks for the specific purpose of endeavoring to obtain a commission.

The wire-wound gun as used in the British navy is an effective weapon, the United Service Gazette believes, in spite of the criticisms upon it. Although the navy has hundreds of such guns, none has failed, it is stated, to such an extent as to be useless in service. Even with a cracked inner tube a wire-wound gun can still be fired, and the cracked or injured inner tube can be replaced, an important point with guns such as the British, in which a nitro-glycerine powder is used.

Extensive military maneuvers of the British army in India are to be held early in December, including a grand review at Delhi in which between 50,000 and 60,000 troops will take part.

Combined maneuvers of the 14th and 15th French Army Corps have recently taken place in the Alps in the upper valleys of the Verdon, Var, Tinée, and Ubaye, occupying twelve days. Each corps consisted of two Alpine groups (being battalions of Chasseurs), a composite infantry battalion, a horse battery, and a small force of cavalry.

A large steel floating dock was recently launched at the Mitsu Bishi dockyards, in Japan. It is 387 1-2 feet long by 85 feet wide by 41 feet 7 inches deep. The largest of the Japanese merchant vessels can be accommodated in it.

Commandant Habert, of the French army, has brought forward a new means for the passage of rivers, which can be transported on horseback. The apparatus is known as the "radeau-sac," and is a bag, which opens into a flat form, making a platform of a strong fabric made impervious to water, and is easily rolled up. When required for use it is stuffed with hay, straw, dry grass, or even brushwood, and is then very rigid. One of these rafts is capable of transporting four or five men. The France Militaire says the new arrangement is infinitely more practical in character than the boats which it has been intended to adopt.

A writer in the France Militaire believes that the French artillery is not adequately supplied with ammunition. The 2.9-inch 12-pounder quick-firing gun, owing to its rapid rate of twenty rounds per minute, could use up the 300 rounds which accompany a battery in a quarter of an hour. One Russian gun in Manchuria, says the writer, fired not less than 520 rounds in one day, and a French gun would not be likely to do less. It is proposed, therefore, that the batteries should be provided with five hundred rounds per gun, the army corps and the depot on the line of communication each with the same supply, and the magazines with several series of five hundred rounds for every gun in the army ready for immediate despatch.

The British destroyer Magne, launched on Aug. 2, has a guaranteed speed of 30 1-2 knots, to be maintained for three hours with a load of fifty-five tons on board. The vessel is 219 feet 9 inches long over all, 20 feet 9 inches beam, and has a draught of 8 feet 3 inches at the screws. The machinery, of over 7,200 I.H.P., consists of two sets of four-cylinder vertical triple compound condensing engines, and four Thornycroft water-tube boilers. The bunkers have a capacity for eighty tons of coal, giving a radius of action of 2,800 miles at a speed of fifteen knots. Accommodation is provided for sixty-four officers and men. The armament consists of six 57 mm. quick-firing guns and two 45 cm. revolving torpedo tubes.

The unauthorized wearing of a naval or military uniform by a civilian is a legal offense in England. It ought to be in this country.



Some interesting testimony as to the military capability of the Chinese is given by Lieut. Constant Cordier, 4th U.S. Inf., in an article on "Imperial Chinese Infantry" published in the Journal of the Infantry Association. Lieutenant Cordier visited a great Chinese military camp at Pao-tung-fu in Pechili province, southwest of Peking, in the summer of 1904, and describes the maneuvers of the 5,000 infantry troops stationed there as wonderful, and made possible only by perfect training. The regiments were drilling close order; battalions forming line; companies deploying; small squads marking time, and individual men being put through the manual of arms. After these movements two regiments formed for attack. "The general," says Lieutenant Cordier, "addressed the troops and indicated the objective, the enemy being imaginary. The colonels gave sharp commands and the first echelon moved out, preceded by scouts, who advanced well to the front, reconnoitered, dispatched one of their number back to report, and as the leading element formed squads with interval, fell back and were absorbed in the fighting line. Now a flanking group moved out, followed by another, screening and protecting the flanks like a fan. The firing commenced, deployment as skirmishers succeeded and the second line moved up about three hundred yards (in squads) in support. Again an advance, by rushes, the rear echelon closing, the right wing extending to the front, the left joining the line each time; first kneeling, then lying down, and finally creeping like a snake, wiggled the two lines. The attack redoubled; the reserve closed; a flanking group was attacked; a platoon in extended order hurried to their support. Bayonets were fixed without interrupting the fire; the critical stage had been reached; a trumpet call rang out, then another; an almost inhuman yell rent the air, and like a panther that springs from the ground leaped the line; another blast on the trumpet, another yell, and the assailants were surging over the mud wall, wavered, then rallied; poured volley after volley, and finally assembled. In line faced the command, after a run of approximately 1,500 yards, not a man's face twitching, no panting for breath, immobile, akin to statuary. An order repeated by chiefs of units, and in double time the regiments moved out and were dismissed in front of their respective barracks. This lesson not only opened the eyes of the Americans present, but provided much food for thought. There was a comparison of notes—no salient point was there for criticism, only admiration."

The commanding officer of the 23d Infantry in a letter to the War Department, has called attention to the nature of the service rendered by that regiment in the Island of Mindanao since June, 1903, and requested that their services be recognized as "service in campaign." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in forwarding this communication to the War Department, recommended that "the period covering service in Mindanao be extended to Dec. 31, 1904, as during the period from July 15, 1903 to Dec. 31, 1904, the amount of field service against Moros has been greatly in excess of previous service of this character in this department, both in number and size of expeditions, and in the number of armed Moros encountered and hostile works taken." In confirmation General Wood then cites places, dates, etc., of various expeditions of the troops' service in Mindanao between the dates in question, with approximate numbers of the organized Moro forces encountered, hostile works taken, cottas captured, etc., and states "that in addition to these principal expeditions there have been a large number of smaller expeditions involving hard service and considerable losses." General Wood concludes: "Practically every company in this department has had several months of hard field service during the period referred to, and all regiments have had a considerable number of troops in the field continuously for the last six months of this period. I believe it to be unfair to these regiments to exclude them from the credit of the campaign badge in this department. The work of the troops has been almost constant, and performed in a highly efficient manner." In a letter from the commanding officer of the 22d Infantry, dated April 11, 1905, to the War Department, a similar request is made, and, as an evidence that hostilities were not terminated, he states that since Dec. 6, 1903, his regiment alone has lost two officers killed and two wounded, and two enlisted men killed and fourteen wounded by hostile Moros. In considering this matter the General Staff of the Army has this week reported as follows: "In view of these statements as to the character of the service in Mindanao during the period in question it is considered just and proper to extend the date to Dec. 31, 1904, as urged by the department commander." This recommendation has received the approval of the Acting Secretary of War and a general order will, accordingly, be issued.

The band of the 4th Cavalry has won golden opinions for itself during its tour of duty at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, at Portland, Oregon. The assistant president of the Exposition, Theodore Hardee, in a letter to Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the 4th Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., on Aug. 7, said: "On the eve of the departure from the Exposition grounds of the 4th Cavalry Band, which has been located on Government Peninsula for the past month, I take occasion to express to you the Exposition management's appreciation of their presence here and the courtesy of the Government and your good self in allowing them to be with us for this period. The band has been listened to by many thousands of people, and their renditions of high-class programs daily have received the warmest commendation of all those who had the good fortune to be present. I wish particularly to compliment Bandmaster Littleton for his unvarying, courteous and accommodating spirit on all occasions." Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Cav., in a letter to Capt. L. C. Scherer, Acting Adjutant, 4th Cav., dated at the Exposition Grounds, Aug. 10, said: "I have the honor to inform you that the band, 4th Cavalry, leaves this evening for Fort Walla Walla. I deem this the proper time to inform you that the conduct of the members while here has been exemplary in every way. They have given us absolutely no trouble. I have heard on every side nothing but praise for the excellent concerts rendered by them and feel that they have set a standard which the other bands that are to come will find difficult to maintain." Col. E. Z. Steever, in a letter in reply to Mr. Hardee's, written at Fort Walla Walla, Aug. 15, said: "I beg to express my appreciation of your kind letter and the gratification I feel at the fact that during the entire stay of the band at the Exposi-

tion the conduct of its members was exemplary in all respects. It has always been a pleasure for me to do whatever I could to contribute towards the success of your Exposition and now on the eve of our departure for the Philippines I desire to tender to you and through you to President Goode, Director Huber and others of the management my sincere thanks for the very courteous attention the officers and men of my regiment invariably received at your hands whenever on duty in connection with the Exposition."

The London Globe reprints from its issue of Aug. 5, 1807, an interesting extract which was really the prelude to the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. It is an order by the Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the Islands of St. John, Cape Breton, and at and about the Islands of Bermuda, or Summer Islands. The order, dated June 1, 1807, at Halifax, recites that: "Whereas many seamen, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and serving in his ships and vessels, while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate, the Chesapeake, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in the sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above-mentioned American frigate, which magistrates and naval officers refused giving them up, although demanded by His Britannic Majesty's Consul, as well as by the captains of the ships from which the said men had deserted: The captains and commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels under my command are therefore hereby desired and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake, at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to show to the captain of her this order, and requires to search the ship for the deserters from the aforementioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand should be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the customs and usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other."

The Chief of the Army Ordnance Department, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, recently stated in a communication to the Chief of Staff that the Ordnance Department has contracted for the alteration of one hundred and twenty 3-inch muzzle loading rifles to breech loading, and for pedestal mounts and complete accessories for them; the guns to be used for firing the morning and evening gun and for saluting purposes. Metallic-case ammunition is to be employed. General Crozier says that eighty of these guns have already been completed and ordered issued to the Service, twenty-five for the Philippines and fifty-five for garrisoned posts in the United States, the remaining forty guns soon to be issued in like manner. All inland posts in the United States are now provided with these converted guns. The latest Army Appropriation bill provides for the conversion of forty more still—or one hundred and sixty in all—sufficient for one at each post, but only one. In his letter to the Chief of Staff General Crozier says: "These altered guns can readily and with perfect safety be fired with intervals of five seconds between discharges, and even less if necessary." He therefore recommends that existing regulations be so amended as to authorize firing salutes, if necessary, with a single gun of this pattern. The amendments thus suggested by the Chief of Ordnance have been recommended for adoption by the General Staff, but because from the nature of the case there will be, not infrequently, inexperienced men on the firing details, the General Staff thought that the regulation should be further amended by extending to ten seconds (whenever a single field gun is used to fire a salute) the five-second interval now prescribed for salutes with small-caliber guns.

The War Department has received and forwarded with its approval to the President, the record and proceedings of the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., of the 19th Infantry, who recently underwent his second trial at San Francisco on the charge of alleged financial irregularities. The court found Lieutenant Richards guilty as charged and has sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service. The case of this young officer has now engaged the attention of the War Department for over a year. When he first returned from the Philippines over a year ago he was brought to trial, as we noted at the time, on the charge of having duplicated his pay accounts. The court acquitted him on the ground that he was mentally irresponsible. The War Department, upon the receipt of this verdict, ordered Lieutenant Richards before a medical board, which gave him a thorough examination, and, strange to say, reported him mentally sound and fit for duty. Notwithstanding the fact that influence was brought to bear upon the President to have the case dropped, additional charges were preferred by the War Department against Lieutenant Richards, as a result of the findings of the medical board, and it is upon these charges that he has now been found guilty and recommended for dismissal from the Army.

While troops of the 2d U.S. Infantry were engaged in field exercises at Fort Logan, Col., on Aug. 22, during which blank ammunition was used, a ball cartridge, it is reported, was fired and came so near the head of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin that he fancied he could smell it. The accident, if correctly reported, is evidently the old story of a ball cartridge getting among the blank ammunition, either when served to the men or in the belts or pockets of some man. If proper precautions were taken by company commanders no ball cartridge could be fired by mistake, and we have pointed this out a number of times. There are also explicit instructions governing the issue of blank ammunition, which are not always observed, judging from the frequency with which ball cartridges are fired by mistake.

Something has been the matter with the big wireless telegraph station at Pensacola, Fla., and Mr. DeForest, of the DeForest Wireless Company, recently went to Pensacola to see if he could not rectify the matter. For some unknown reason this station has only been able to receive about fifteen per cent. of the messages sent from the Key West station, a comparatively short distance

away, and what is more strange, the Pensacola station has been unable to send a single message. According to a report received by the Navy Department from Mr. DeForest, the reason for the difficulty has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that there is some static interference in the vicinity of the station. Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has recently received from a certain well-known and reliable wireless telegraph company a proposition to establish wireless stations all along the Pacific coast, at Honolulu, Guam, Midway and the Philippine Islands. The company agrees to do this work for about half a million dollars and assures the Government that it will establish perfect communication between all of these stations. It is probable that Rear Admiral Manney will recommend to Congress that the proposition be accepted and that the necessary appropriation be made.

Under date of Aug. 11, 1905, the First Division of the General Staff made the following memorandum report, in reply to an inquiry on the Subject of Infantry Drill Regulations: 1. In a regiment of two battalions the color is ordinarily with the first battalion; in one of three battalions the color is with the second battalion. 2. In a regiment of seven companies, four in the first battalion and three in the second battalion, the second company of the first battalion is the color company. 3. That a regiment in column of squads would execute the commands: 1. Column of Masses to the Right. 2. March, the first major giving the command stated. 4. A battalion has a non-commissioned staff; at present this staff consists of but one person, the battalion sergeant major in the Infantry and the Cavalry. In Engineer battalions there is also a quartermaster sergeant. 5. The distance between battalions in column of squads is such that the execution of 'Squads right' and 'Halt' leaves two adjacent battalions with an interval of twenty-four paces.

The War Department recently received a communication from the Governor of Arizona in which he states that he has learned that the Army contemplated the abandonment of Fort Grant and asks the co-operation of the War Department in securing an act of Congress donating the land to the Territory of Arizona, for use as an insane asylum or other public institution. The matter was referred by the Acting Secretary of War to the General Staff, which reported as follows: "As this reservation is one of those reported as suitable for Field Artillery target practice, it is deemed inadvisable for the War Department to finally dispose of it until the question of Field Artillery stations is more definitely settled. The water supply at Fort Grant is limited, but no experiments in the matter of obtaining artesian water have been made. It is recommended that the Governor of Arizona be informed that the War Department does not feel justified at present in complying with this request, for the reasons stated."

The annual shooting tournament of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Rifle Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association began at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 24, to continue until Sept. 9. The tournament is the biggest in the history of rifle competition in America, and a small army of riflemen are in camp from all parts of the country. The visiting teams are quartered in tents by states on ground in the rear of the firing line. The first streets are occupied by the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps and Military and Naval Academy teams, and the street preference has been given to the states in order of their admission to the union. Besides the competing riflemen, Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, will be at Sea Girt throughout the tournament. The results of the various contests will be given another week.

Special Orders, War Department, of Aug. 24, include the following: 1st Lieut. Paul A. Barry, A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, is to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco Sept. 5, for duty. Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. 2d Lieut. Carl F. Bussche, 18th Inf., is detailed to the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Leave for one month is granted to 2d Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav.

President Roosevelt recently asked for the views of the Chief of Staff on a proposition of Mr. Harry A. Ely, of New York, Department Junior Vice Commander, U.S. W.V., to allow two dollars a month extra compensation to holders of the Dewey and West Indian Campaign Medals. The matter was referred to the First Division of the General Staff, which reported that the medals in question are naval medals issued for service in the Spanish-American War and apparently concern the naval and not the military establishment. "It was therefore recommended that Mr. Ely's letter be referred to the Navy Department."

A new wireless telegraph instrument weighing only a pound and a half and found by exhaustive tests to give better results than the more cumbersome machines now in use, according to advices from San Francisco, has been invented at the Benicia Barracks, Cal., by Hugh Annis, an enlisted man in the U.S. Signal Corps. The machine has transmitted and received messages, it is said, from Mare Island and the Yerba Buena station, and is now being used at the barracks, and has met with high commendation from officers of the Signal Corps. Annis is a graduate in electrical engineering of a polytechnic school at Terre-Haute, Ind., and his device is very simple.

We have received copies of the annual reports of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and Col. Walter T. Duggan, commanding Department of Lakes. In his report Colonel Duggan recommends that all troops be equipped with the new uniform, olive drab, for post wear, and that all the old blue blouses and oversuits be dyed black and issued to general prisoners. General Wint makes some interesting comment which we reserve for publication another week.



## THE REXER AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUN.

For the following description of the new Rexer automatic machine gun we are indebted to the Scientific American:

For a number of years we have been accustomed to consider that our modern rapid-fire and machine guns were capable of little improvement, and that the weapons of this branch of naval and military artillery would remain practically unchanged for some time. As regards the rapidity of fire this belief appears to be correct, for there are certain physical reasons, such as the heating of the gun barrel, which tend to keep the rate of discharge within certain limits. But great advances have recently been made in the simplification of the mechanism and the reduction of weight of machine guns in a Danish invention, now known to the public as the Rexer automatic machine gun. It is claimed for this weapon that the fighting power of all branches of the army service will be greatly increased by reason of its lightness and portability, combined with its comparatively high rate of fire, while at the same time the transport requirements will be reduced. The gun has been adopted by the Danish government, and a number of others, including Japan, have reported favorably upon its performances.

The Rexer machine gun is really a shoulder arm, and resembles a large rifle of the ordinary type. Its weight is about seventeen and one-half pounds, and while this is considerable in comparison with that of the common rifle, it is a vast decrease from the sixty pounds of other machine guns. The operation of the weapon is very simple. The gunner lies flat on the ground with the stock pressed against his right shoulder. Two light legs, forming a support, are attached near the muzzle end of the outer casing and the special joints with which these are provided permit the weapon to be trained into any position and to be elevated or depressed within generous limits. When not in use the supports are folded back against the barrel. The cartridges, contained in curved clips or magazines in batches of twenty-five, are fed into the top of the breech casing by the left hand of the gunner. A single pull of the trigger, and the twenty-five cartridges in one clip are discharged in less than two seconds. A rate of 300 shots a minute can be maintained with little trouble, and as the supporting legs and a perforated casing surrounding the barrel proper obviate any handling of the same, the gunner is not troubled with the heating of the weapon. The position of the operator—flat on the ground—affords the greatest protection with minimum "cover"; and this, together with the inability of an enemy to distinguish the Rexer gun, even at short distances, from an ordinary rifle, gives this type of weapon a preponderating advantage over many other kinds of rapid-fire guns.

Fundamentally the Rexer gun depends upon the same basic device as nearly all other weapons of this type, as the power for working the mechanism is obtained from the recoil. The weapon comprises essentially the stock, the casing, and the trigger plate, which inclose the breech mechanism, the rifled barrel, and a perforated barrel casing or outer tube. The recoil drives the barrel with the breech and other moving parts some two inches backward within this outer tube, thus compressing a strong recoil spring which is inclosed within the front part of the stock. This, after the force of the recoil is spent, expands and drives the barrel forward again into the firing position, the recoil and return of the breech operating a mechanism within the casing which ejects the empty cartridge case, inserts a new cartridge into the chamber, closes the breech, and fires the shot.

Among other advantages claimed for the Rexer machine gun is its convertibility by a simple process into a single-shot rifle, by which it becomes available for deliberate shot-by-shot fire like an ordinary rifle or carbine. For the reasons given above, it is less liable to be put out of action than any other machine gun, for its inconspicuous appearance will not attract undue or embarrassing attention from the enemy. By reason of its lightness and portability, it is easily carried on the march by cavalry or infantry.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Louise Ten Eyck Failing, only daughter of Capt. W. A. Failing, U.S. Revenue Service, retired, and Mr. Eugene Dowler Frost, a native of Bristol, Tenn., and now connected with the quartermaster's department of the Army stationed at Atlanta, Ga., were married on Aug. 15 at Edgartown, Mass., in the Methodist Episcopal church. The old edifice was turned into a bower of flowers for the wedding. It was beautified with smilax, palms and white sweet peas, and on the end of every pew were large bunches of white hydrangeas fastened with big bows of white ribbon. Rev. Florus L. Streeter, the pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, and the wedding music was played by John White, of Edgartown. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin. The bridegroom, attended by his best man, Dr. Walter D. Hall, of Medford, Mass., a cousin of the bride, passed down the right aisle, while down the center aisle came the ushers, Kenneth Southworth, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Charles Record, of Boston; Fred Guild, of New York, and Andrew Littlefield, of Boston; then the two bridesmaids, Miss Florence Ten Eyck Hall, of Boston, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Gertrude Smith, of New Bedford; the matron of honor, Mrs. John H. Mullins, of Atlanta, Ga., followed by the bride on the arm of her father. The party met at the altar, where the ceremony was performed. The bride wore an imported gown of Valenciennes lace with a yoke of rose point, and a tulle veil caught with a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The two bridesmaids were gowned in white embroidered hats with trimmings of white lilac. They carried bouquets of pale pink carnations and maiden hair ferns. Mrs. Failing, the mother of the bride, wore an imported gown of white and black silk taffeta with Persian trimmings and real lace. She also wore a violet toque. After the wedding ceremony a breakfast was served at the old Dexter homestead, where the Failing family make their residence. The decorations at the house were of laurel, sweet peas and smilax. On the dining table was a center piece of pale pink carnations and maiden hair ferns. The wedding cake was cut by the bride, and the merrymaking followed the discovery of those who had drawn the ring or the thimble or the bright dime. The bride's going away dress was of blue chiffon taffeta, made redingote style, with a hat to match. After a lengthy wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Frost will be at home at 304

North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. The wedding gifts, of which there were many, included an extensive array of cut glass, silver, several handsome pieces of jewelry and many other articles for house decoration. The gifts came from Europe, Manila, the Pacific coast and from the Southern States, as well as from friends in New Bedford. Mr. Frost's gifts to the best man and ushers were diamond scarf pins, and the bridesmaids received gifts of brooches set with pearls from the bride. Captain Failing is well known in Massachusetts, having for some time been on the revenue cutter when stationed at New Bedford. He is a native of New York, but he has looked to Edgartown, the place where he married, as his real home.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Ellis Mathews, sister of Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 28th U.S. Inf.

The announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Orrin P. Downing, of 2280 Green street, San Francisco, Cal., of the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, jr., Medical Department, U.S. Army. Captain Edger is now stationed at Fort Brown, Texas. The wedding will be one of the events of the fall in San Francisco.

The engagement was announced at Spokane, Washington, Aug. 12, of Miss Carolyn Richards, daughter of J. P. M. Richards, president of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, to Lieut. George C. Rockwell, of the 10th U.S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Wright. "Miss Richards," writes a correspondent, "is a charming, vivacious girl, and made her debut in society a little over a year ago, immediately following her graduation from Brunot Hall. She is exceedingly popular in the younger society set and the announcement made has been looked forward to for some time with much interest. Lieutenant Rockwell has been stationed here only a short time, but has gained the respect of those who know him for his recognized sterling qualities."

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Lydiann Robertson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Robertson, to Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 23, in the First Presbyterian church at Grand Haven, Mich.

The wedding of Capt. William G. Haan, of the General Staff, and Miss Margaret Hawse was solemnized on the afternoon of Aug. 16 at the Church of St. Matthew at San Mateo, Cal. A number of Army and civilian friends from town went down for the occasion and the ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ernest Coxhead. Captain Haan's best man was Mr. Bickford, of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Haan expect to be away from town for about a month and will spend that time touring in their automobile through Southern California.

Miss Elizabeth Katherine Carney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wright C. Carney, was married in the Baptist church at Churchland, Norfolk County, Va., Aug. 17, to Capt. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C. The edifice was tastefully decorated with white cut flowers, potted plants and a profusion of greenery. The bridal party entered the church to a wedding march played by the band of the U.S.M.C., from the navy yard. The bride wore a robe of chantilly lace, built on white chiffon and silk. The soft folds of the tulle veil enveloped her figure, and were gracefully caught with a spray of lilies of the valley. A shower of these flowers mingled with ferns composed the bouquet. She entered on the arm of her father, and at the chancel was met by the groom and his best man, Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, U.S.M.C. The bridesmaids and ushers entered in the following order: Lieut. B. W. Sibley, U.S.N.; Paymr. G. G. Seibels, U.S.N.; Capt. R. R. Wallace, jr., U.S.M.C.; Dr. H. M. Tolfree, U.S.N.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; James Carney and Taylor Carney, brothers of the bride. Bridesmaids—Misses Emmie and Etta Blanchard and Laura Spencer, of Columbus, Ga.; Alice Farmer, of Frankfort, Ky.; Florence Wait, of Tennessee; Mary Bruce and Wortley Wise, of Churchland. Miss Ione Carney, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. V. Savage, pastor of the church, and at the conclusion the bridal party returned to the Carney home, where traveling suits were exchanged for those of the wedding, and Capt. and Mrs. Taylor left immediately afterwards on their honeymoon trip, which will include Staunton, Va., Washington, D.C., and the Blue Ridge Springs.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. William K. Brown, a well-known citizen of Charleston, S.C., died at his home there a few days since after a long illness. He was the father of Mrs. Edgar Thompson, wife of Surgeon Thompson, U.S.N. Mr. Brown was born in West Avon, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1841. When the Civil War broke out he volunteered at once to defend the Southland, and served first with the Lafayette Artillery. Later he was transferred to the Palmetto Guard and saw service on the coast until the end of the war. He participated in the battles of Pocotaligo, Coosawhatchie, John's Island, and in the battle of Bentonville. At the close of the war Mr. Brown returned to Charleston and engaged in merchandizing. He retired from active business about twenty years ago. Mr. Brown married Miss Brodie, of Augusta, and the widow and three daughters survive him. "He was a man of many excellent traits," says the News and Courier; "generous, patient, courteous and kind. In his home circle and among his friends he was greatly loved and his death will cause sorrow in many hearts."

Under a guard from the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and policemen, the body of Deputy Police Commissioner Harris Lindsley, who was a captain in the regiment, lay in state in the armory on Aug. 15, and some ten thousand persons passed through the board room to view the remains. Led by Chief Inspector Cortright, the funeral procession left the armory at ten o'clock Aug. 19. Behind him was a squad of mounted police, six hundred men of the force on foot, a gun carriage from the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., bearing the body of the Commissioner, and the 12th Regiment, under Colonel Dyer. The line of march was to Sixty-second street, to Broadway, to Fifty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue, and to the Brick Presbyterian church, at Thirty-seventh street. After the service the procession escorted the body to the Grand Central station, whence it was sent to Manchester, Vt., for burial.

Harriet Elizabeth Howe, aged six years and one month, the eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Dunn Howe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and granddaughter of Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at El Paso, Texas, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Isadore E. Patton, wife of Major J. N. Patton, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Dr. J. H. Patton, died at the family home, 740 Seventeenth street, Des Moines,

Iowa, Aug. 22, of heart disease, which had been causing Mrs. Patton considerable suffering for several months. Mrs. Patton was born in Woodsfield, Monroe County, O., Jan. 7, 1844, and before her marriage she was Miss Hollister, daughter of Mr. Nathan Hollister. Major and Mrs. Patton moved to Des Moines from St. Louis in 1881. Mrs. Patton was a member of the Women's Club and of the D.A.R. She took an active part in the organization of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church society, and with her sister, Mrs. Taylor, and her brother, J. J. Hollister, and his wife, helped carry Grace Church through in its earliest days. In recent years Mrs. Patton has been a member of Central Presbyterian Church. The surviving relatives in Des Moines are J. J. Hollister, brother, of Thirty-fifth street and Cottage avenue; Harry Taylor, of the Ballard, Huffman & Taylor Company, a nephew; Miss Lida Taylor, a niece; Oliver Hollister, a nephew, and Miss Adelaide Hollister, a niece.

Guy Earle Howett, U.S.N., yeoman on the receiving-ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard, committed suicide Aug. 22 at the Metropolitan Hotel by shooting himself with a revolver, after first taking chloroform. He left a note stating his intention to kill himself and directing that his body be shipped to his father, who lives in Chicago. He gave no reason for his act.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. J. W. Crawford, U.S.N., has gone to Ocean Grove, N.J., for a visit.

Capt. W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., registered at the Perry House, Newport, R.I., Aug. 16.

A daughter, Mary Josephine Bates, was born at Asheville, N.C., Aug. 21, to the wife of Capt. John Savage Bates, U.S.M.C.

Major Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., on duty at West Point, sustained a painful accident early this week by being thrown from his automobile.

Mr. John B. Dahlgren was married recently in California to Mrs. Martin, of Washington, D.C., a daughter of the late Mrs. Colton. Mr. Dahlgren is a nephew of the late Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baird have returned from a visit to the Yellowstone Park and are now on a two weeks' cruise on board the Viking of the New York Yacht Club. They sailed from Newport Aug. 16.

Among those attending a reception at the Pot and Kettle, at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 21, given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush, of Lexington, for the Misses Hood, the daughters of the late Gen. John B. Hood, of the Confederacy, was Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., has been enjoying the summer at Bethlehem, N.H., as a guest at the Mount Washington Hotel, at Bretton Woods, and nearly every fine day finds him in the saddle. Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke, have also been enjoying themselves at Bethlehem.

Col. George G. Greenough, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and staff and several officers of the post at Fort Hamilton and Col. Fred A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., of Fort Jay, Governor's Island, his staff and a number of officers from the post, were the guests of Capt. Arthur W. Lewis, manager of the Boer War spectacle, at the evening performance at Brighton Beach Park, N.Y., Aug. 17.

Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Pay Insp. Robert W. Allen, U.S.N., together with her daughter, Roberta, is rusticated in Maryland during the heated term, and has with her the three children of her other daughter, Mrs. Charles Conard, wife of Paymaster Conard, U.S.N. Mrs. Conard is suffering from a belated attack of Philippine fever, contracted during a prolonged residence in Manila.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Aug. 23: Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rockenbach; Major G. N. Whistler, U.S.A.; Major G. S. Young, U.S.A.; Capt. J. C. Castner, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. M. Smart, U.S.A.; Lieut. P. Williams, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. E. Lewis, U.S.N.; Asst. Surg. J. P. Traynor, U.S.N.; Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bostwick; Lieut. John R. Musgrave, U.S.A., and Mrs. Musgrave; Comdr. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Quinby.

"We never visit Fort Leavenworth," says the Atchison Weekly Globe, "that we do not note great improvements. It is the finest military post in the United States, and managed with much intelligence. The commander of the post is Col. Charles B. Hall, who entered the volunteer service during the Civil War, while almost a boy, and who wore shoulder straps at the end of the fighting. He has also served with distinction in the frontier wars with Indians, and in Manila. He is a soldier Atchison people will delight to honor on Corn Carnival day."

Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav., writes: "I wish to state that the report of an action for divorce by one Anna Blair Esty, which appeared in the daily papers, was evidently inspired by an intent to cause trouble for me, as there is no ground whatever for the suit instituted. I was engaged to her for a time years ago but the engagement was broken off. There was never any marriage between us and therefore no suit for divorce can properly be instituted. I do not think it necessary to go further into details than this, as the friends that I have in the Army and out of it will certify to my reputation."

By a sudden and unexpected explosion of a large shell on Castle Island, Mass., Aug. 19, George Arnold, 120th Company of Coast Artillery, of Fort Strong, lost two fingers; a soldier who was in Sergeant Arnold's squad was struck in the stomach and rendered unconscious, and an 11-year-old boy, Thomas F. Green, jr., of South Boston, received injuries to his left arm. The explosion occurred during the transfer of shells and other ammunition from Castle Island to the steamer Knox, which was to take the supplies to the magazine at Fort Strong. So far as can be learned the shell which exploded was thrown carelessly on the ground in the belief that it was not loaded.

Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, U.S.A., retired, on duty in the Steam Engineering Department at the Boston Navy Yard, is on a month's leave of absence, and is spending it with his daughter and her husband, the Rev. N. F. Van Hosen, at Bedford, N.Y. Bedford was at one time the county seat of Westchester County, and many of New York's wealthy business men have their summer homes there. Ex-Mayor Seth Low and Henry G. Marquand recently bought two large estates there, and are putting up large houses on them and otherwise improving them. Lieutenant Rhoades, who was retired because of sickness, after his return from a cruise in the Arctic in 1873, has been on duty for about two years, and this is his first vacation. Nor has he had a day of sickness since he has been on duty.



Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates are at Pittsfield, Mass., for the season.

Col. W. S. Muse, U.S.M.C., retired, was visiting friends in Newport, R.I., Aug. 18.

Lieut. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., on duty at Annapolis, Md., recently acquired membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw at their home, "Eden Hall," Lenox, Mass.

Asst. Paymr. Graham M. Adee, U.S.N., has gone on a leave and is visiting several watering places before returning to duty in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Mrs. Steedman, wife of Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf., recruiting officer at Kansas City, Mo., is visiting his sisters, Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason at York Harbor, Me., and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse at Newport, R.I.

Mr. Truman H. Newbury, of Detroit, Mich., who will become Assistant Secretary of the Navy on Dec. 1 next, has purchased the house in Sixteenth street, near Scott Circle, Washington, D.C., owned by Congressman Huff, of Pennsylvania.

Another survivor of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan is reported to be James Murray, of 317 Division avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., who is now in his eightieth year and who, in his youth, served three years on the U.S.S. Susquehanna.

Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood arrived at Oyster Bay, N.Y., Aug. 23, from Washington, D.C., as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a party at luncheon also, including Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A.

Mrs. Arthur T. Harris, of Boston, Mass., who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, is reported to be convalescent. Her father, Col. Edward B. Moseley, Med. Dept., U.S.A., her mother and her brother, Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 2d U.S. Inf., were summoned from Denver and are now with her.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Cook Farmer, jr., after two months at Hotel Acadian, Castine, Me., are leaving for a trip through the White Mountains. Later they will be in Boston for a few days, and after a week in New York city, Lieutenant Farmer will report at Fort Robinson, Neb., for examination for promotion. Mrs. Farmer returns to Maine to remain there with her children until Oct. 1.

Second Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th U.S. Cav., a recent graduate from West Point, on leave, bravely rescued Miss Belle Jenkins, it is reported, at Asbury Park, N.J., on Aug. 22, from being drowned. Miss Jenkins was caught in an undertow and carried outside the furthest line of bathers. The sea was heavy and in response to her cry for help Lieutenant O'Donnell plunged into the surf in uniform and brought the young woman safely to shore.

Dr. William Martin, U.S.A., retired, of San Francisco, recently wired to the Secretary of the Navy that he stood ready to go to New Orleans for duty among fever-stricken patients. When the plague was at its worst, many years ago, Dr. Martin was assistant surgeon aboard a United States monitor in the gulf. He went ashore at New Orleans and rendered such constant and efficient service among the plague-stricken patients that the Grand Army posts of that city adopted resolutions commending him for skill and patience amid perilous surroundings. The Navy Department by wire acknowledged the receipt of Dr. Martin's telegram volunteering his services for further duty.

Among those who went down to Fort Monroe from Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 19 were Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, U.S.N.; Misses Harrington, Dr. and Mrs. Persons, U.S.N.; Miss Susie Persons, Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Willits, U.S.N.; Misses Jessie and Virginia Willets, Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Quinby, U.S.N.; Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Louise Taylor, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Robert Perkins, Wickham Taylor, Fitz Lee Hudgins, John Mitchell, Wm. Law, Wm. Dey, Wm. Bruce, Dr. Vickery, U.S.N.; Midshipman O. L. Cox, U. S.N.; Midshipman E. I. McSheehy, U.S.N.; Capt. R. R. Wallace, jr., U.S.M.C.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Dr. J. E. Tolfree, U.S.N. Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, U. S.N.

Among the Army people present at the Charlestown, W.Va., annual ball, held Aug. 14 at the Powhattan Hotel, were Mrs. Fielding Lewis Poindexter, wife of Lieutenant Poindexter, of the Artillery Corps, and sister of Major Charles F. Mason, surgeon, U.S. Army, and her charming sister, Miss Monimia M. Wood. "Mrs. Poindexter, who is a lineal descendant of George Mason, of Gunston, and, through her mother's family, the Thorntons, is among the nearest living relatives of George Washington, is a typical 'Eastern' Virginian," writes a correspondent. "She is a delightful conversationalist, as is her sister also, and both of them are natural and entirely unaffected in their manner. At the ball Monday night they were pronounced the handsomest, the best dressed and the prettiest young women present."

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., and other officers of the North Atlantic Fleet, were enjoyably entertained during the visit of the vessels under his command at Narragansett Pier, R.I. At four p.m., Aug. 18, Rear Admiral Evans left his flagship, the Maine, and accompanied by Capt. W. H. Reeder, of the Alabama, went for an automobile ride with Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hanan entertained the Admiral and his officers and other guests at dinner at their residence, "Shore Acres." The house was brilliantly lighted and colored lights were strung from the gateway to the west piazza, which was used as a temporary entrance. The door to the large central hall was closed, and here was set a huge table, about which were sixty guests. The center was banked with flowers in the Navy colors, yellow and blue, and the cloth decorated with ferns and asparagus. Two hundred tiny electric lights glimmered from the foliage, and the Admiral's punch bowl added to the beauty of the artistic effect. Mr. and Mrs. Hanan were assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Anthony Dyer, of Providence; Mrs. H. T. B. Harris, wife of Rear Admiral Harris, U.S.N., and Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock. Music was furnished by a Hungarian band. As the squadron officers appeared they played "Strike Up the Band, Here Comes a Sailor." Guests at the dinner from the fleet included Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Lieut. C. B. Brittain, Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, Capt. N. E. Niles, Lieut. W. S. Crosley, Capt. William S. Cowles, Capt. William J. Barnette, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Knapp, Capt. B. F. Tilley, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Capt. W. H. Reeder, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Dougherty, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, Comdr. J. M. Poyer, Capt. E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. E. Lloyd, and Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, U.S.N., at Tunkhannock, Pa., Aug. 19.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort Russell, Wyo., Aug. 16.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S. N., has gone to New London, Conn., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Valentine C. Lappell.

A daughter, Alice Sherwood Elliott, was born to the wife of Surgeon Middleton Stuart Elliott, U.S.N., on Aug. 7, at New York city.

A son, Quincy A. Gillmore, jr., was born at Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 8, to Frances West Hemsley Gillmore, wife of Lieut. Q. A. Gillmore, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Gen. and Mrs. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., accompanied by Miss M. K. Browning, of Winona, Minn., sister of Mrs. Rogers, have returned to Washington, D.C., after a pleasant sojourn at Atlantic City, and are again located in their apartments at the Ontario.

Capt. William W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., delivered a lecture entitled "Control of Hydraulic Mining Debris in California by the Federal Government," (illustrated with lantern slides), at a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, Aug. 21, in San Francisco.

Rear Admiral C. J. Barclay will be detached on Sept. 8 from command of the navy yard at Puget Sound, and proceed to his home. Capt. W. T. Burwell will be detached from the command of the Independence on Sept. 5 for duty in command of the navy yard and station at Puget Sound, to succeed Admiral Barclay.

Mr. Anthony Fiala, of Brooklyn, N.Y., leader of the Ziegler Polar Expedition, the members of which were rescued by the relief ship Terra Nova, arrived at Hull, England, Aug. 22, on his way to the United States. Mr. Fiala in the course of conversation said: "Although the great question of the Pole remains unsolved, we have brought back data which should prove of scientific value and have explored and surveyed the archipelago from Crown Prince Rudolph Land to Cape Flora, discovering four new channels and three large islands."

Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, U.S.N., sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 16, on the Siberia, for the Asiatic Station, where he goes to take command of the Cincinnati. Commander Gillmore is well known for the terrible experience he underwent when captured by the Filipinos some years ago. He was held by them as hostage and was almost starved to death before he was rescued.

S. A. Kidston, who was chief officer of the Army transport Sherman, but recently detached from that vessel and placed on the Warren, has been dismissed from the service. Several complaints had been made to Major C. A. Devol, U.S.A., the superintendent of the transport service, at San Francisco, and an investigation resulted in his removal. B. Gorman, who was first assistant engineer of the Sherman, was also removed from the service.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., commanding a detachment working on the progressive military map in the vicinity of Cloudcroft, N. Mex., recently had an unpleasant experience. He lost all means of transportation through the effect of a cloud-burst, and was directed to ship all Government property except animals pertaining to the work, by freight to the nearest railroad station and thence by rail to Fort Bliss, Texas, to which place the detachment was ordered to march. Rations in kind could not be furnished, and the enlisted men were ordered to commute at the rate of \$1.50 per day until their arrival at Fort Bliss.

The corps of cadets of the U.S.M.A., in command of Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze (captain, 6th Cavalry), left West Point, N.Y., Aug. 19, for a five days' practice march. The trip was one purely for instruction and the route was over historic ground. In addition to the baggage wagons there were five pieces of Artillery. The itinerary was as follows: Aug. 19, camp at Nelsonville, back of Cold Spring. Sunday, Aug. 20, Blodgett's farm, near Fishkill village, the Infantry taking the back road and the Cavalry and Artillery marching through Fishkill Landing and Matteawan, and there was a night problem. On Monday, Aug. 21, march was taken up for Mr. Glass's place on the Poughkeepsie Pike, near Van Wyck Ridge. The problem that day was maneuvered between Fishkill village and Wappinger's Falls. On Tuesday, Aug. 22, the cadets returned through Fishkill and camped at Theodore Brinkerhoff's, below Fishkill Landing. There were night problems at Brinkerhoff's and at Mr. Glass's in addition to maneuvers during the day. The cadets returned to West Point Aug. 23 after a very instructive tour. Assisting Colonel Howze, the commandants were Capt. G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav.; Capt. F. C. Marshall, 15th Cav.; Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th Cav.; Capt. A. J. Bowley, Art. Corps; Capt. H. L. Newbold, Art. Corps; Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Capt. I. C. Welborn, 9th Inf.; Lieut. G. S. Simonds, 22d Inf., and some 100 enlisted men.

Secretary of War Taft and his party arrived at Jolo, P.I., Aug. 18, and were received with most elaborate ceremonies. The Sultan of Sulu, with his retinue, and other Moro dignitaries and thousands of Moros, residents of Jolo and from the neighboring islands, were present to take part in the festivities. In the afternoon there were carabao and bull fights of an amusing but not bloody character. Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt were presented with many Moro presents by the Sultan, who according to cable accounts as a further act of courtesy offered his hand in marriage to Miss Roosevelt, and said he would make her Sultana of the Sulu archipelago, saying that his people desired her to remain among them. The party arrived at Zamboanga, Aug. 20, and landed from the Logan amid salutes and native fireworks. The pier was lined with natives in fantastic garb and jeweled turbans. Ten tribes of barbaric Moros were represented. Secretary Taft shook hands with the principal datos. Filipino girls presented baskets of flowers to members of the party. A battalion of the 20th Infantry, the Constabulary and the Moros escorted the party to the club. There was a parade, followed by a spear dance, fencing contests and a baseball game between a Filipino and a Moro team. In the evening there was a boat parade by moonlight and a sham battle with canoes. At Cebu, Aug. 22, Mr. Taft and his party on their arrival were received with a procession of launches and a parade of 2,000 school children in their honor. The party arrived at Cebu, Aug. 22, on the transport Logan. The entire city was decorated. The program of entertainment included a parade, a race meeting, and a visit to Magellan's monument, a banquet and a ball. The Logan sailed, Aug. 23, for Tacloban with Secretary Taft's entire party and a company of marines which is to relieve the legation guards at Pekin. The party arrived at Tacloban Aug. 24 and will next proceed to Hong Kong and from there to Tientsin with those of the party who will visit Pekin. General Corbin will accompany the party to Pekin.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 6th U.S. Inf., at Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., Aug. 16.

A son, Lloyd Calhoun Murray, was born at Newcastle, N.H., Aug. 15, to the wife of Lieut. William E. Murray, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. De Loffre, Med. Dept., of Fort Schuyler, are spending a short leave at Spring Lake, N.J., Sea Girt and Asbury Park.

Comdr. J. H. Hetherington, U.S.N., retired, who has been on duty on the Minneapolis, is on the sick list and is undergoing treatment at the naval hospital, New York.

Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie have returned to their Washington home from a very pleasant visit to the seashore at Virginia Beach, Va. They will leave in a few days for Elkton, Va., for a long visit among friends.

On Sunday night, Aug. 13, at the First Baptist church, at Highland Park, Ill., near Fort Sheridan, the Rev. George D. Rogers presented to each of the members of the Comrades' Club, composed entirely of soldiers of the 27th Infantry who are members of that church, a handsomely-bound Bible, donated by Miss Helen Gould for that purpose. The Rev. Mr. Rogers's presentation address was very impressive.

Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, seems to be a favorite resort for Army people. Gen. B. C. Card and family, Gen. Bernard J. T. Irwin and family and Gen. and Mrs. M. D. Hardin are occupying cottages in the town. Col. Philip H. Ellis and Major and Mrs. W. L. Finley are registered at the Arlington Hotel. Gen. and Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, Gen. and Mrs. J. D. Bingham, Major and Mrs. W. H. Waterbury, Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Clons, Miss Betty Poe, daughter of the late Gen. O. M. Poe, and Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Major Douglas Scott, are at the Columbian Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin C. Card, U.S.A., Mrs. Card, the Misses Card, Col. Philip H. Ellis, U.S.A.; Gen. and Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin, U.S.A.; Gen. and Mrs. J. D. Bingham, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. W. M. Waterbury, U.S.A., were among the Americans summering in Cobourg, Canada, and who attended the horse show there on Aug. 14. The idea of holding a horse show was first broached by prominent American visitors, who soon secured the co-operation of local citizens and tourist guests, and the result was an eminently successful and unique event. The committee of management included a number of prominent Americans. A performance worthy of special note was in the jumping class, the prizes being for the best performance over three jumps not less than 4 ft. 8 in. height, manner of taking jumps counted. Three jumpers allowed each horse—1st, Confidence; 2d, Sweet Brier; 3d, Tim Healy, all exhibited by Crow & Murray, Toronto. All three horses jumped 6 ft. 4 in.

Lady Vernon Harcourt, who is shortly to return to her native country, America, is the widow of the late Right Honorable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, a member of Parliament for thirty-five years, Solicitor General Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is a daughter of the late Ivon. J. Lothrop Motley, American Minister to the Court of St. James. She is also widow of Thomas Boynton Ives, a distinguished officer of the U.S. Navy during the Civil War. He was appointed an acting master Sept. 3, 1862; promoted to volunteer lieutenant May 26, 1863, for gallant conduct in action; promoted volunteer lieutenant commander Nov. 7, 1864, and died at Havre, France, Nov. 17, 1865, from the result of wounds received in action while commanding the U.S.S. Yankee. Captain Ives was an educated seaman and a most accomplished gentleman. He commanded and maneuvered his own yachts and possessed a first class certificate as master mariner. He was probably the wealthiest man that ever entered the Navy, having inherited over \$3,000,000 on attaining his twenty-first birthday.

In the annual field day at Fort Greble, Newport, R.I., Aug. 22, the 109th Company, Coast Artillery, easily defeated its opponent, the 72d Company, scoring 70 1-2 to 29 points. The all-around work of Corporal Jones, 109th Co., and the pole vaulting of Corporal Loudy, 72d Co., were features worthy of mention. The following were the officials of the meet: 1st Lieut. A. W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, and 1st Lieut. John Storck, Art. Corps, judges; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, Art. Corps, referee; Sergt. H. T. Brown, Hos. Corps, time keeper; 1st Sergt. C. H. Deane, 109th Co., clerk of the course. Following the field events a ball game between the Fort Greble team and the Wauchupettes, of Fall River, took place, which, in spite of the difference in scores, proved interesting. The visitors could do nothing with the twirling of Clark, of Fort Greble, whose benders proved an enigma. He was ably supported by Lieut. T. A. Jones, who caught an exceptionally good game. C. Clark and F. Jones did good batting for Fort Greble, the latter making a three-base hit while the former made hits when they were needed. For the visitors the battery did the most reliable work. The features of the game were a double play between Clark and Marshall, of Fort Greble, and a one-handed stop by Williams. The score was 6 to 1 in favor of Fort Greble.

Capt. Irving M. Bean, U.S.V., commander of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.E.U.S., announces in a printed circular that at the adjourned Tenth Quadrennial Congress at Milwaukee, May 31-June 1, 1905, the following resolution, by recorder-in-chief, Col. John P. Nicholson, was offered: "Resolved, That the thanks of the Tenth Congress be tendered to the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin for the hospitality and welcome extended to the Companions of the Order, and that the recorder-in-chief be directed to take the proper means to communicate this resolution and testimonial of the appreciation of the Companions to the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin." The resolution was unanimously adopted. After his return to Philadelphia Colonel Nicholson selected and had made a large and beautiful silver punch bowl, salver and ladle, which he sent to a committee of Companions to personally present to the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, with a letter which read: "Companions: In accordance with the resolution of the adjourned Tenth Quadrennial Congress of the Order held in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., May 31-June 1, 1905, we have the honor to forward, in charge of a Committee of Companions, a souvenir of the occasion, which, intrinsic as may be its value, cannot express the extent of the appreciation of the Companions for your courtesy and hospitality. D. McM. Gregg, brevet major general, U.S.V., commander-in-chief. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief." The souvenir is a two handled sterling silver punch bowl, 11 inches diameter, 8 1-2 inches high, with salver and ladle, ornamented with raised applied work. Inscription on bowl: "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Tenth Congress, to Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, June 1, 1905."



A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, 20th U.S. Inf., on Aug. 21, at New York city.

A daughter, Helen Biddele Youngberg, was born to the wife of Lieut. G. A. Youngberg, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 21.

A daughter, Elizabeth Davenport Hawkins, was born to the wife of Lieut. W. J. Hawkins, U.S.A., recently at Sandy Hook, N.J.

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was tried by G.C.M., at Vancouver Barracks, on a charge of making false statements, was acquitted. The official order on the case is published in this issue under our Army head.

Rear Admiral Geo. A. Converse, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, on a brief visit for Norwich, Vt. Capt. William P. Potter is acting chief of the bureau during his absence.

Lieut. Comdr. John C. Seward, U.S.N., executive officer of the transport Lawton, narrowly escaped being on the gunboat Bennington when the dreadful accident occurred on that vessel, he having been transferred from the Bennington only a little while before. It is also recalled that Commander Seward tried earnestly, but in vain, to have himself assigned to the old wooden frigate Vandalia, just a short time before she was destroyed by the great hurricane at Apia, Samoa, in 1889.

The Navy transport Lawton, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16, under command of Comdr. W. Winder, had the following Navy passengers on board: Payms. A. M. Pippin and J. S. Higgins, Asst. Surgs. H. F. Strine and R. H. Michels, 1st Lieut. W. A. Howard, U.S.M.C.; War. Machs. L. A. Wentworth, H. Heggenhaugen, W. E. Stiles; Pay Ck. H. H. Pallanck, Bttn. H. S. Olsen, Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, Construction Clerk H. S. A. Hanford, Mr. French, draughtsman; J. Dollar, chief officer, collier service; W. Perry, chief ensign, collier service; S. F. Lufberry, master ship fitter; Mr. and Mrs. Lemkuhl, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Gogins and two children.

The Isaac Uphams are comfortably settled at the Hotel Cecil, San Francisco, Cal., where they expect to remain until their new home that they are contemplating building in Piedmont is completed. The society people who have met Mrs. Upham, who is the daughter of Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., are simply charmed with her. "She has a cordial, delightful manner," writes a correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner, "and makes friends with all those with whom she comes in contact. Mr. Upham's friends are enthusiastic over her and have the nicest things to say of the beautiful young woman who has come to our city to live permanently. From time to time I've met Eastern girls who have married our Western men, who continually harp on the subject of the city of their birth. Perhaps they can boast of certain possessions that we do not own, but as they have come to our city to live they should accept the inevitable gracefully and not bore us enthusiastic San Franciscans with tales of what they were used to before they came to our town. Too many of them have been most uncomplimentary in their criticisms of our methods of entertaining and the people whom they have met. If they don't like us why don't they keep still about it, that is if their homes are to be in our midst? I cannot remember when an Eastern woman has captured us—men and women alike—as has Mrs. Upham. She is so charmingly natural and doesn't compare our way of doing things, in the entertaining line, with that to which she has been accustomed in her Eastern home."

The U.S.S. Solace, which arrived at San Francisco on Aug. 16, from Manila, Guam, and other Asiatic ports, brought quite a number of Army and Navy passengers en route to the States. The officers and passengers were as follows: Comdr. J. H. Bull, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp, executive officer; Lieut. C. N. Offley, engineer officer; Lieut. T. T. Craven, navigating officer; Surg. J. G. Field; P. A. Paymr. W. C. Fite; 1st Lieut. R. B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C.; Chief Bos'n P. E. Radcliffe, and Paymaster's Clerk, E. L. Cary. Passengers: Brig. Gen. T. C. Lebo, U.S.A.; Lieuts. M. H. Signor and R. Stone, U.S.N.; Mrs. R. Stone and two children; Lieut. J. E. Walker and C. M. Tozer, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. M. Tozer; Lieut. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. Korst, U.S.A.; Mrs. Wm. Korst; Ensigns R. Morris, E. E. Scranton, E. J. King; H. S. Klyce, G. Darst, D. C. Bingham, W. W. Smith, J. O. Fisher and C. Bean, U.S.N.; Midshipmen A. H. Van Keuren and F. G. Coburn, U.S.N.; Asst. Surgs. R. A. Bachmann, J. P. Traynor, J. H. Holloway and J. L. Neilson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Emma Neilson; Paymr. J. Brooks, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. Brooks and Misses Brooks (2); P. A. Paymr. S. E. Barber, U.S.N.; Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Mrs. Rogers and two children; Col. J. W. Duncan, 6th Inf., and Misses Duncan (2); Mrs. J. D. Reams and child; Bessie Bedell, Agnes Bryant, Misses A. A. Tracy and Roberta A. Johnson; Mr. L. Tucker; Chief Bos'n A. Anderson, Gunner L. C. Hull, Chief Carpenter F. Johnson, U.S.N.; Mrs. F. Johnson; War Mach. C. Hammond, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. Hammond and Miss Hammond; War Machs. D. Mullan, J. Bryce and H. E. White, U.S.N.; Paymr's Clerk, J. B. Horton, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. C. McDermott, Mrs. J. A. Hickey, Mrs. Max Cazin and two children; Mrs. G. Anderson, wife and two children; Mr. D. T. Kirk, Mr. F. A. Lainhardt.

Troops I, K, L and M, 13th Cav. (seven officers and 164 enlisted men), arrived on Aug. 20 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for station, from the Philippines.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

##### Transports.

BUFORD—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila Sept. 5 with headquarters, band and six troops of the 4th Cavalry.  
DIX—Arrived at Manila Aug. 19.  
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.  
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila, July 26.  
SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.  
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 15 for San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 5, for Manila.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.  
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.  
WARREN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 28.

##### Cables.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Valdez, Alaska.  
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. P. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address Army Building, New York, N.Y.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY PISTOL COMPETITION.

The Army pistol competition concluded at Fort Riley, Kas., on Aug. 15, was won by Trumpeter Oscar G. Robinson, Troop D., 9th Cav., from a field of 42 contestants.

The following are the scores, together with the composition of the Army pistol team for 1905:

A, slow fire; B, timed fire; C, rapid fire; D, aggregate; E, final order.

	A	B	C	D	E
Trumptr. O. G. Robinson, 9th Cav.	91	93	100	284	1
Sergt. J. J. Daerda, 15th Cav.	87	96	100	283	2
Lieut. J. E. Stedje, 4th Cav.	92	93	97	282	3
Corpl. C. Schmidt, 1st Cav.	87	94	100	281	4
Capt. P. Whitworth, 1st Inf.	88	92	100	280	5
Corpl. C. H. McNair, 12th Cav.	96	97	97	279	6
Corpl. M. Kelly, Engrs.	90	92	97	279	7
Q.M. Sgt. D. O'Connell, 13th Cav.	84	94	100	278	8
Q.M. Sgt. B. E. Barker, 3d Cav.	84	94	100	278	9
Lieut. H. S. Dilworth, 10th Cav.	86	91	100	277	10
Lieut. R. H. Pollon, Jr., P.R.R.	87	93	97	277	11
Corpl. J. E. Logan, 9th Cav.	92	91	94	277	12
Sergt. L. C. Coleman, 10th, F.A.	81	94	100	276	13
Corpl. S. L. Carson, 4th Cav.	83	91	100	274	14
Sergt. W. W. Vincent, 1st Cav.	86	88	100	274	15
Sergt. B. E. Nickerson, 6th Cav.	88	89	97	274	16
Pvt. P. Herzberg, 11th Cav.	77	96	100	273	17
1st Sergt. H. Metzger, 4th Cav.	84	89	100	273	18
Lieut. J. P. Hopkins, A.C.	84	89	100	273	19
Sergt. A. G. Horn, 12th Cav.	84	89	100	273	20
Capt. A. J. Macnab, 27th Inf.	86	90	97	273	21
1st Sergt. H. L. Black, 22d, F.A.	85	93	94	272	22
1st Sergt. A. T. Hart, 3d, F.A.	87	91	94	272	23
Sergt. W. H. Hamilton, 10th Cav.	83	92	97	272	24
Sergt. J. Rarden, 19th, F.A.	83	88	100	271	25
Ord. Sgt. P. Fitzgerald, U.S.A.	79	91	100	270	26
Capt. J. A. Cole, 6th Cav.	80	90	97	270	27
Sergt. W. McEwan, 1st Cav.	82	91	97	270	28
Corpl. L. Cunningham, 6th Cav.	80	89	100	269	29
Lieut. W. C. Adams, Engrs.	85	84	100	269	30
Lieut. W. C. Short, 25th Inf.	83	88	97	268	31
*Corpl. N. Jones, 9th Cav.	81	89	97	267	32
*Chief Trumptr. M. Weed.	82	91	94	267	33
Pvt. A. T. Rogers, 29th F.A.	80	90	95	265	34
Corpl. W. H. Bowden, 4th Cav.	80	91	94	265	35
1st Sergt. M. G. Bullier, 4th Cav.	76	90	97	263	36
1st Sergt. J. Dubovitzky, 12th Cav.	81	86	94	261	37
Lieut. A. G. Clarke, C.A.	80	83	97	260	38
Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.	81	91	88	259	39
Capt. E. B. Raymond, Engrs.	80	95	94	259	40
Pvt. V. Morgan, 12th Cav.	78	81	97	256	41
*Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav.	78	77	97	252	42

\*Distinguished pistol shot.

#### Army Pistol Team.

1. Trumptr. Oscar G. Robinson, D. 9th Cav.	284
2. Sergt. John J. Daerda, D. 15th Cav.	283
3. Lieut. J. E. Stedje, 4th Cav.	282
4. Corpl. Carl Schmidt, A. 1st Cav.	281
5. Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf.	280
6. Corpl. Charles H. McNair, F. 12th Cav.	279
7. Corpl. Michael Kelly, C. C. Engrs.	279
8. Q.M. Sgt. Daniel O'Connell, 13th Cav.	278
9. Q.M. Sgt. Berkley E. Barker, D. 3d Cav.	278
10. Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav.	277
11. Lieut. Richard H. Pollon, Jr., P.R.R.	277
12. Corpl. James E. Logan, I. 9th Cav.	277

G.O. 128, JULY 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of rifle, carbine and pistol firing of the troops stationed in the Philippines Division for the target year 1904, the comparative proficiency attained by the different organizations, and the names of the expert riflemen who qualified during the year 1904.

The following are the best records for the year 1904:

	General figure of merit.
Department, Visayas	44.9
Post, Jolo	63.4
Regiment of infantry, 18th	58.7
Regiment of cavalry, 14th	45.9
Company of infantry, M. 17th	71.7
Troop of cavalry, L. 14th	86.1
Division, I. Fourteenth Cavalry	86.1
Individual, William H. Gohn, sergeant, Co. C. 15th Inf.	77.67

%Percent of possible score.

#### G.O. 127, JULY 31, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Announces the parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia.

#### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 135, AUG. 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT. Pars. 556, 850, 851, 970, 984, Sec. 2 of Par. 1242, and 1320, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows: 556. Purchasing officers of the several staff corps and departments, who are under the direct supervision of the chiefs of their respective bureaus, are authorized to make contracts for the purchase of supplies and for rendering services other than personal, without the approval of the chief of bureau, in such specific cases as may be designated by the chief of bureau.

850. Recruiting stations are places where recruits are enlisted. Recruit depots are the designated posts at which general service recruits are collected for instruction and distribution.

851. Recruits at depots will be organized for instruction in such manner as may be directed by the War Department, the instruction being given by officers and non-commissioned officers detailed for that purpose. In all matters of police and discipline recruits are under the command of the post and department commanders, but in all other matters, including discharges for disability, they are directly under the orders of the War Department. All records pertaining to recruit administration will be so kept that a change may, without interference, be made at any time in the post personnel. Commanding officers of recruit depots will forward directly to the Military Secretary of the Army tri-monthly reports of recruits.

970. Whenever a soldier is convicted of an offense for which a discretionary punishment is authorized, the court will receive evidence of previous convictions, if there be any, such evidence being limited, except in the case of desertion, to previous convictions by courts-martial of any offense or offenses within one year preceding the date of commission of any offense charged and during the current enlistment. General, regimental, and garrison courts-martial will, after a finding of guilty, be opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is such evidence, and if so, of receiving it. Previous convictions by courts-martial must be proved by the records of previous trials and convictions or by duly authenticated copies of such records, or by duly authenticated copies of the orders promulgating such trials. General courts-martial will consider only such evidence of previous convictions as is referred to them by the convening authority. The proper evidence of previous convictions by summary court is the copy of a summary court record furnished to company and other commanders, as required by Par. 964, or one furnished for the purpose, and certified to be a true copy by the post commander or adjutant. When the proof produced is the copy furnished to the company commander or other commander, it will be returned to him and a copy of it attached to the record of the general, regimental, or garrison court-martial trying the case.

984. When a sentence imposes forfeiture of pay, or of

a stated portion thereof, for a certain number of months, it stops for each month the amount stated. Thus, "Ten dollars of monthly pay for one year" would be a stoppage of \$120. When the sentence is silent as to the date of commencement of forfeiture of pay, the forfeiture will begin with the period for which pay has accrued since last payment. A forfeiture not limited by the sentence to any particular month or months or other space of time, but expressed simply as a forfeiture of so many months' pay, or of a certain amount of pay, is legally chargeable against the pay due and payable at the next payment, and the balance, if any, against pay accruing thereafter, until the forfeiture is fully satisfied.

1242. 2. Lantern candles: To stables—Such number of pounds as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

For use in making the 11 p.m. inspection and similar emergency requirements—Such quantity as the commanding officer may consider necessary, not exceeding two pounds per month for each company, troop, battery, band and the post guard.

1320. When the station of an officer serving either with or without troops is changed while he is on leave of absence or immediately upon expiration thereof, he will on joining his new station be entitled to mileage for the distance to his new station from the place where he receives the order directing the change.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 139, AUG. 17, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the regulations governing the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., an advance copy of which appeared in full in our issue of Aug. 19, page 1392.

#### G.O. 143, AUG. 22, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Instructions as to the assigning and forwarding of recruits from recruit depots to organizations will hereafter be communicated directly by The Military Secretary of the Army to the commanding officers of the depots who will arrange, through the proper supply departments at the depots, for the transportation, supply, and medical attendance of the detachments of recruits and will provide for the discipline and control of the recruits while en route to their stations.

II. G.O. No. 5, Par. (b), W.D., Jan. 12, 1905, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Philippine campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the Philippine Islands between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, or in the Department of Mindanao between Feb. 4, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1904.

III. G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 20, 1904, is amended so as to change the designation of the 54th Co., C.A., from the torpedo depot company to the depot torpedo company.

IV. Under the provisions of Par. 220, Army Regulations, the post of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is hereby designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts designated on Page 18 of G.O. No. 105, W.D., June 30, 1905.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 40, AUG. 18, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers accountable for ordnance property are informed that the sections of the cleaning rod are no longer considered as parts of the magazine rifle or carbine, nor the bayonet as part of the magazine rifle, in accounting for these articles. Where rifles or carbines are carried on property returns as including such articles, the latter will be taken up and accounted for separately on the next semi-annual return, so that they will show the total numbers of the rifles, carbines, sections of cleaning rods, and bayonets on hand.

2. The word "saber" is no longer considered as including the scabbard, and officers accountable for sabers which include scabbards will take up the scabbards separately on their next semi-annual return, or they may account for the sabers, which include scabbards as "sabers with scabbards."

3. In submitting requisitions for rifles, if bayonets and cleaning rods are required with them, the latter must also be asked for on the requisition. A similar course will be followed when cleaning rods are required with carbines and scabbards with sabers.

4. Officers responsible for small arms are reminded that the Ordnance Department furnishes for their safe-keeping arm chests provided with suitable locks and hinges.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 10, AUG. 16, 1905, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Hereafter officers' monthly personal reports to the Chief of Engineers should contain the following information just before the lists of their duties:

1. Whether the officer is married or not.

2. If married, whether he has any minor children, and if so, how many.

3. The name and address of the nearest relative or person who should be notified in case of accident or death.

By command of Brigadier General Mackenzie:

FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Major, C. E.

#### INFANTRY AND CAV. SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE.

ORDER 56, FORT LEAVENWORTH KAS., AUG. 15, 1905. Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty as instructor, Department of Military Art, and is appointed assistant commandant.

Major C. H. Barth, 12th Inf., assistant instructor Department of Military Art, is appointed instructor of that department.

Major G. O. Squier, Signal Corps, having reported is assigned to duty as assistant commandant, Signal School.

Major T. H. Rees, C. of E., at his own request, relieved from duty at this college.

Capt. M. F. Steele, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty as instructor of Equitation and will transfer all ordnance property for which he is responsible to Capt. H. A. White, 11th Cav., who is detailed as instructor of Equitation.

Capt. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, having reported, will, in addition to his duties as student officer, perform the duties of assistant instructor, Signal School.

Capt. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., A.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant instructor, Department of Languages.

Capt. H. B. Ferguson, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant instructor, Department of Engineering.

#### ORDER 57, FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAS., AUG. 15, 1905.

1. His tour of duty as aide-de-camp having expired, 1st Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty as aide, to take effect Aug. 21, 1905.

II. First Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., 13th Inf., having reported, is announced as aide-de-camp on my staff, to date from Aug. 21, 1905.

By command of Brigadier General Bell:

MILTON F. DAVIS, Capt., 10th Cav., Secretary.

#### G.O. AUG. 13, 1905, SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

With the approval of the commandant, the following named officers, viz.:

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Amos, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., are announced as members of the second year class of officers in topography of the School of Cavalry.

#### CIR. 27, AUG. 15, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

1. The approved plan of battery locks and keys provides for two keys for each battery, one (Class 1) for the magazines and shell rooms, and one (Class 2) for all other doors of the battery, including position under stations. Each of these keys is furnished in duplicate. The key



of one battery cannot be used at any other battery. Master keys are distinctly disapproved.

The commanding officer of a Coast Artillery post is responsible for the property at his post. He will take charge of all keys pertaining to batteries, position finder stations, etc., and let them out to such persons only as are responsible.

2. Referring to Question 12, Battery Report, of quarterly reports of Artillery district commanders post commanders will take every step to plant trees or shrubs about batteries for purposes of concealment, and will do all that is possible to protect and cultivate the vigorous growth of existing trees and shrubs. It should be practicable in many localities to transplant native trees and shrubs growing in the vicinity of their posts. Attention is called to Circular No. 7, from headquarters Atlantic Division, series of 1904.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 28, AUG. 21, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

1. The following letter is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this division:

"War Department, The Military Secretary's Office, Washington, Aug. 17, 1905.

"The Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.  
"Sir: Referring to the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, for permission to designate an officer or other authorized agent of the Signal Corps at each Coast Artillery post for the purpose of taking photographs of the various apparatus and parts of the installations of fire control communications now proceeding along the coast of the United States, I am directed by the Acting Chief of Staff to inform you that your request is approved by the Acting Secretary of War, who directs, however, that special care be exercised that none of these photographs or negatives fall into the hands of unauthorized persons. Very respectfully,

"BENJ. ALVORD, Military Secretary."

2. Post commanders will render such assistance to the officers or agents of the Signal Corps as may, in the judgment of post commanders, be necessary to accomplish the object in view.

3. Particular care will be exercised to see that the photographs taken are limited strictly to "apparatus and parts of the installations of fire control communications." To this end the photographs will be taken in accordance with such regulations as post commanders may consider proper.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 19, AUG. 7, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
Before a G.C.M. which convened at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of which Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf., was president, and Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried: Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A. Charge—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

The specification alleged that Captain Hartmann, having been duly sworn at Benicia Barracks, Cal., about Dec. 21, 1904, according to law by Major John P. Wisser, I.G., who at the time of administering said oath was conducting an official investigation concerning the sale of beer in the post exchange at camp at Ascadero, Cal., during the month of August, 1904, while the exchange was under charge of Captain Hartmann, and having been asked by Major Wisser if 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, had reported to him (Captain Hartmann), or informed him in any way, that beer was being sold in said exchange, did answer "No, sir;" and having been further asked by Major Wisser if Lieutenant Goodale had stated to the said Captain Hartmann that the men were getting beer at the exchange, did answer "In answer to that question, no, sir, he did not;" and having been further asked by Major Wisser if he (Captain Hartmann), had had any knowledge of the sale of beer during the encampment, did answer "No, sir, I did not;" all of which answers were false, known by Captain Hartmann to be false, and corruptly and wilfully made in violation of his oath, with intent to deceive Major Wisser.

Captain Hartmann pleaded "not guilty" to the specification and to the charge, and the court found him "not guilty," and he was acquitted. The acquittal was approved by Brigadier General Williams, commanding the department.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 18, AUG. 16, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.  
Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Banks, Mass., of which Major Frederick Marsh, A.C., was president, and Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, A.C., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. LeRoy C. Bunker, Art. Corps.

Charge—"Absence without leave."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Bunker was absent from his company and post without leave from his C.O. from 7 a.m. July 6, 1905, until 7 a.m. July 25, 1905, at Fort Warren, Mass.  
Findings.—Of the Specification: "Guilty, except of the words '7 a.m. July 13, 1905,' of the excepted words not guilty, and of the substituted words guilty." Of the charge: "Guilty."

Sentence.—To be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving for four months, and to forfeit \$25 per month for the same period."

Brigadier General Grant in reviewing the proceedings says: "The court having found by substitutions in the specification that the absence without leave terminated on July 13, 1905, should, on account of the evidence, have also found by substitutions that the absence was terminated by his coming under control of the military authorities, at Los Angeles, Cal., on that date. In the opinion of the reviewing authority the sentence is very lenient. It is approved, and will be duly executed—the forfeiture to be from his pay."

#### CIRCULAR 17, AUG. 11, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Though full instructions relative to sanitation and the prevention of infectious diseases have been repeatedly promulgated from these headquarters (vide Circular No. 9 of March 22, 1905), it is apparent from reports received that in one or more instances there is carelessness or indifference as to the enforcement of the prescribed precautionary and preventive measures.

To remedy this state of affairs where it may exist, and prevent its possible occurrence elsewhere in the department, the following recommendations of the chief surgeon are approved and will be strictly enforced:

1st. Each company or detachment commander will at once make a rigid inspection of the screens of his barracks, kitchens, and other buildings occupied by his men, and like inspection thereafter once a week, reporting the result each time to the post commander in order that any defect may be promptly remedied.

2d. The non-commissioned officer detailed for duty in charge of barracks will see to it that the door and window screens are kept in an effective condition (mosquito proof) and closed. He will immediately report any mosquito bars that need repairs or that should be replaced by suitable ones, and make sure that all are properly used to protect the occupants of bunks against mosquitoes.

3d. Enlisted men who willfully or carelessly leave screen doors or windows open, or neglect to properly use the mosquito bars provided for their bunks during the mosquito season, or who violate any of the sanitary rules which they are required to observe, will be at once reported to the company or detachment commander for necessary disciplinary action.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

GEO. VAN HORN MOSELEY,  
1st Lieut., 1st Cav., A.D.C., Act. Mil. Sec.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. George M. Randall, division commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav.,

A.D.C., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on duty connected with the Army Infantry competition. (Aug. 3, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department of Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Plattsmouth, Neb., for the purpose of examining certain tracts of land in that vicinity with a view to determining their suitability for a target range for the garrison at Fort Crook, Neb. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., will proceed from Fort Crook, Neb., to Plattsmouth, Neb., in company with the department commander. (Aug. 14, D. Mo.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for one month is granted Major Samuel Reber, General Staff. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for seven days to take effect Aug. 24, 1905, is granted Major George W. Goethals, General Staff. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, will stand relieved from duty in this department on Aug. 15, upon expiration of the leave granted. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John E. Baxter, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Stark, N.H. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q.M.G., having reported temporarily relieve Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M.G., of his duties as chief Q.M. of this department. (Aug. 7, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Estcourt Sawyer, deputy Q.M.G., is extended two months on account of sickness. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. Amos W. Kimball, now on leave, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., take station at that place and relieve Capt. Richmond McE. Schofield of his duties as constructing Q.M. at Fort Snelling, Minn. Captain Schofield will proceed by the first available transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Brown, on or about expiration of furlough, will report to the C.O., Jackson Barracks, La., who will send him to Fort Apache, Ariz., to temporarily relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George R. Kitchen, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Q.M., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Q.M.G., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty as Q.M. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Major John E. Baxter, Q.M., will assume charge temporarily of the office of purchasing commissary at Boston, Mass., during the absence on leave of Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C.S. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Froelich, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will be sent to New York city with permission to delay one month en route, reporting upon arrival to Major David L. Brainard, C.S., purchasing commissary in that city, for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days, to take effect on or about Aug. 23, 1905, is granted Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C.S. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C.S., to take effect about Sept. 15, 1905. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman, American Legation Guard, Pekin, China, when his services are no longer required at that station, will be sent to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg., is further extended one month. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. James E. Shellenberger, when his services can be spared. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

1st Lieut. William A. Duncan, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about Sept. 5, 1905, for Manila, P.I., where he will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month and eight days, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg., to take effect upon the return to Fort Sam Houston, from leave of Major Henry D. Snyder, surg. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, deputy surg. general, chief surgeon of the department. (Aug. 2, D. Colo.)

The following medical attendance is provided for the 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., and the 17th Infantry, en route from San Francisco to their respective stations: Contract Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, now on temporary duty with the 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., will remain with that organization for duty en route to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, upon completion of which duty he will avail himself of the leave granted. Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco, and Sergt. 1st Class Herbert Thompson, H.C., will report at once to the C.O., 17th Inf., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with that regiment en route to Fort McPherson, Ga., upon completion of which duty they will return to their proper stations. (Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., upon the departure of Co. B, 9th Inf., from Pekin, China, will proceed to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

1st Lieut. James Carroll, asst. surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held at Boston, Mass., Sept. 25 to 29, 1905. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Upon arrival at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Dental Surg. Julien B. Beahm will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., and relieve Dental Surg. D. E. Foster, and then proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

The leave granted Dental Surg. Frank P. Stone, U.S.A., is extended seven days. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered: 1st Lieut. William R. Davis, from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report about Sept. 23, 1905, for duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas during the next voyage of that transport to the Philippine Islands.

Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Davis will report in person to the commanding general for assignment to duty. 1st Lieut. Clarence L. Cole from temporary duty in the bacteriological laboratory at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about Oct. 5, 1905, for Manila, for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Arendt, H.C., Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the first available transport leaving San Francisco. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earl P. Greene, H.C., now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1905. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick O'Brien, H.C., now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

The C.O. Fort Jay, N.Y., will send Sergt. 1st Class Earle F. Greene, H.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Manila, P.I., on the transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1905. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Hartung, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Fort St. Michael, Alaska,

and found guilty of drunkenness on duty in charge of the detachment of the hospital corps, and breaking his pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicants, was sentenced "To forfeit \$15.00 of his pay per month for the period of four months." The sentence was approved Aug. 7, 1905. (Aug. 8, D. Col.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the Artillery District of Puget Sound, for the purpose of collecting data for submarine defense projects, etc. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Major Francis R. Shunk, C.E. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his completion of his duties pertaining to the national competition at Sea Girt, N.J., is granted Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry H. Robert, C.E., is extended seven days. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon his relief from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, is granted 2d Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Harold C. Fliske, C.E. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

Major L. H. Beach, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty as instructor, Department of Engineering at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 20, Inf. and Cav. School.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. of Ord. Peter Cusack, upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month and seven days, to take effect on or about Sept. 8, 1905, is granted Capt. William S. Pierce, O.D. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, Omaha, Neb. (Aug. 12, D. Mo.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, in addition to his present duties is assigned to duty in the United States transport service, with station at New York city, N.Y., under the orders of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, upon the completion of the shipment of Signal Corps property now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Fort Omaha, for duty. Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, upon the completion of the abandonment of the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 132, W.D., Aug. 8, 1905, relating to 1st Class Sergt. Harry F. Jordan, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

1st Class Sergt. Earle W. Binkley, Co. F, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, will proceed to San Francisco, for special duty. (Aug. 9, D. Cal.)

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Aug. 22, 1905, is announced. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., now on leave at St. Louis, Mo., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Tennessee to be held from Aug. 21 to 31, 1905. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 1st Cav., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 14, S.W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cav., is further extended to include Sept. 30, 1905. (Aug. 14, S.W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 9, S.W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, 1st Cav. (Aug. 10, D.T.)

A leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. A. M. Graham, 1st Cav., to take effect upon the completion of competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Aug. 23, At. Div.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Aug. 11, D.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp is extended one month. (Aug. 14, D.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav. (Aug. 8, D. Col.)

Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., having been assigned to the command of the 1st Squadron of his regiment will join his squadron upon its arrival at San Francisco in time to sail for Manila about Sept. 5, 1905. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

Major Elton F. Wilcox, 4th Cav., having been assigned to the command of the 3d Squadron of his regiment, will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and join his squadron. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

The following assignments to troops of the 4th Cavalry of officers recently promoted took effect Aug. 20: 1st Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, to Troop L; 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, to Troop A.

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after his present duties in the field as the C.O. can spare his services, is granted 2d Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, 5th Cav., Fort Duchesne, Utah. (Aug. 12, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 31, 1905, is granted Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, 5th Cav., is directed to report to Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, president of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., for examination by the board. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav. (Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment therein. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 25, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Aug. 12, D. Mo.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, 11th Cav., is extended two months. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties in connection with the national competition, 1905, at Sea Girt, N.J., is granted 2d Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., until Oct. 31, 1905. (Aug. 21, At. Div.)

Leave, to take effect upon his arrival in the U.S. and to include Oct. 31, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Bud-doughs, 12th Cav. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties in connection with the national competition, 1905, at Sea Girt, N.J., is granted 2d Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., until Oct. 31, 1905. (Aug. 21, At. Div.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

1st Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., is relieved from further duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the University of Wyoming, is granted Capt. William Yates, 14th Cav. (Aug. 23, W.D.)



## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 4, is granted 2d Lieut. S. W. Robertson, 15th Cav. (Aug. 19, D.E.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. F. C. Cameron, 15th Cav. (Aug. 23, D.E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav. (Aug. 23, D.E.).

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, A.C., is extended ten days. (Aug. 10, D.G.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1905, is granted Col. R. D. Potts, A.C. (Aug. 19, D.E.).

Second Lieut. David McC. McKell, A.C., is granted sick leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Aug. 18, At. Div.).

Leave for one month, to take effect not later than Aug. 24, 1905, is granted Capt. Brooke Payne, A.C. (Aug. 21, D.E.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C., to take effect when he shall be relieved temporarily, during the period of his absence of leave, as constructing Q.M. at Fort Howard, Md. (Aug. 17, W.D.).

Par. 14, S.O. 174, July 29, 1905, W.D., amending Par. 21, S.O. 171, July 26, 1905, W.D., referring to the leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of his temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is granted 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, A.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 175, July 31, 1905, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, A.C., to proceed to join the 22d Co., C.A., to which he is transferred, upon the completion of said duty to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to join the company to which he is transferred. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Granville Sevier, A.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Jaius A. Moore, A.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, A.C., is further extended ten days. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Leave for two months, to take effect when relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., is granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, A.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

The requirement of G.O. 27, March 11, 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O., that the C.O. of the Artillery Districts of Savannah, Pensacola and Key West inspect the posts within their respective commands during the months of August and September, 1905, and so much of Par. 10, S.O. 142, June 20, 1905, W.D., as directs the C.O. of the said Artillery districts and their respective staff officers to visit the several posts within their commands, is suspended during the months of August and September, 1905, during which months the inspections of the posts within the said districts required by said G.O. will be made by the C.O. of the respective posts. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Major Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 2d Provisional Regiment of Artillery, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Franc Lecocq, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry C. Barnes, A.C., is extended to include Sept. 20, 1905. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

Electrician Sergt. Edward Marshall, Fort Armistead, Md., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Electrician Sergt. Eugene B. McDonald, who will be sent for duty to Fort Armistead, Md. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

Electrician Sergt. John H. Mapes, having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Fort Worden, Wash., and found guilty of disrespect toward his C.O., drunkenness at post, and failing to report to his C.O. when ordered to do so, was sentenced "to forfeit \$25 per month of his pay for four months." The sentence was approved. (Aug. 8, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month is granted Col. George S. Grimes, A.C. (Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. D. Y. Beckham, A.C. (Aug. 23, D.E.).

First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1905, for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.).

## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 25, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 7, D. Lakes.).

## 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. M. Cullison, 2d Inf., is extended to terminate Aug. 31, 1905. (Aug. 12, D. Colo.).

Leave for twenty-one days, to terminate Aug. 31, 1905, is granted Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 7, D. Colo.).

Leave for twenty days, to terminate Aug. 31, 1905, is granted Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 7, D. Colo.).

Corpl. Rush B. Lincoln, Co. M, 2d Inf., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in time to report about Aug. 22, 1905, for instructions preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army, before a board of officers at that post on Sept. 1, 1905. (Aug. 7, D. Colo.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 2, D. Colo.).

First Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., now on leave at Sea Girt, N.J., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, for duty during the national competition, and upon the completion of such duty will revert to status of leave. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

First Lieut. DeWitt W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for temporary duty in connection with the opening of the Utah Indian reservation. (Aug. 14, S.W.D.).

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.).

First Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., will report to Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with a view to his examination for promotion. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction work at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, relieving Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., of that duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.).

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Major John C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect not later than Sept. 1, 1905, and will then join his regiment. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Second Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf., will proceed to his station, Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Aug. 9, D. Cal.).

Capt. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., by Aug. 31, 1905, with a view to appointment as regimental commissary. (Aug. 22, W.D.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Van Dyne, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.).

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., will proceed to Sea

Girt, N.J., for duty in connection with the shooting competition. (Aug. 17, At. Div.).

The 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., under command of Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf., will proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Sea Girt, N.J., and report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, military secretary, executive officer, national competition, Sea Girt, N.J. (Aug. 17, D.E.).

First Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf., having reported at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., from leave will join his company at Sea Girt, N.J. (Aug. 22, D.E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. and Q.M. O. Edwards, 5th Inf. (Aug. 24, D.E.).

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Sea Girt, N.J., and will return to his proper station—Fort Jay, N.Y. (Aug. 22, D.E.).

The leave granted Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 21, S.W.D.).

First Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf., having completed the work assigned him on the progressive military map of the United States, will report to the C.O., Fort Slocum, for duty with his company. (Aug. 18, At. Div.).

Leave for three months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, is granted Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 8th Inf. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf. (Aug. 9, D. Cal.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 8, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. William Taylor, 10th Inf. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.).

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 13th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort McDowell, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 13th Inf., to take effect on his discharge from the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.).

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.).

Par. 1, S.O. 120, c.s., from these headquarters, granting two months' leave to 1st Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.).

Major John S. Parks, Jr., 14th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

First Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 14th Inf., will report in person to Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 14th Inf. (Aug. 23, W.D.).

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Aug. 8, D. Cal.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of the competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Aug. 23, At. Div.).

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for ten days, to take effect at once, is granted 1st Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., relieved. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph M. Cummins, 18th Inf. (Aug. 2, N.D.).

Capt. George C. Martin, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., to take effect Sept. 1, 1905. (Aug. 23, W.D.).

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. NOBLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., is granted Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf. (Aug. 23, W.D.).

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John W. Norwood, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

First Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 23d Inf., will report in person to Major Henry I. Raymond, surg., president of the examining board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

The 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., (Major H. H. Benham's), is designated as the garrison for Fort Ontario, N.Y., to be commanded by Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges, 23d Inf., Co. I, of that battalion (Captain Croxton's) will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., and take station on Sept. 10, 1905. The remainder of the command as designated will remain at Madison Barracks, N.Y., until further orders. (Aug. 22, D.E.).

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Oury, 24th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of the leave previously granted him. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.).

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. William H. Oury, 24th Inf. (Aug. 2, W.D.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf. (July 29, N.D.).

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LER. BROWN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 14, S.W.D.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Mack Richardson, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 14, W.D.).

Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. He will report for duty at San Antonio, Texas. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 17, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, 26th Inf. (Aug. 16, D.T.).

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 18, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf. (Aug. 17, D.T.).

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect Sept. 10, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. William J. Schmidt, 26th Inf. (Aug. 17, D.T.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf. (Aug. 14, D.T.).

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, Jr., 27th Inf., is further extended one month. (Aug. 7, D. Lakes.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 4, D. Lakes.).

Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 22, W.D.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Aug. 16, D. Lakes.).

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Par. 12, S.O. 171, July 25, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared. (Aug. 19, D.D.).

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, to take effect about Sept. 4, 1905. (Aug. 19, D.D.).

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared. (Aug. 18, D.D.).

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Kennedy, Philippine Scouts, is extended two months. (Aug. 17, W.D.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Ballin, Philippine Scouts, is further extended one month. (Aug. 17, W.D.).

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf.; Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. LaVergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf.; Major Robert S. Woodson, surg.; Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 21, W.D.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Richard C. Newman, Co. M, 1st Inf., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail: Major George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packard, 1st Inf. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R.I., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. C. J. Jimison, A.C., junior grade, for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. John T. Geary, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Richard T. Ellis, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Alfred T. Hart, 3d Battery, F.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Nones, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Constitution, N.H., on Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Edward Martin, 124th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Elisha S. Benton, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, A.C.; 2d Lieut. William E. Murray, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Banks, Mass., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank Howard, 76th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Frederick W. Plisterer, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Robert Davis, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Victor Muller, 123d Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Tleman N. Horn, A.C.; Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort DuPont, Del., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Edward Lacey, 112th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Richard Furnival, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Francis Parker, 23d Battery, F.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Howard, Md., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Patrick M. O'Sullivan, 103d Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., on Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Robert Turley, 86th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, A.C.; Capt. William F. Stewart, Jr., A.C.; 2d Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Hunt, Va., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William Daly, 47th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Earl Blasco, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Richard C. Waterman, Co. M, 1st Inf., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Major George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard D. LaGarde, 1st Inf. (Aug. 18, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Strong, Mass., Aug. 28, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergts. Patrick Cronin and Ishmael E. Park, 120th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, A.C.; Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C. (Aug. 21, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 28, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Archie Cochran, 75th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Major C. D. Parkhurst, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, A.C. (Aug. 21, D.E.).

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Major Walter H. Chatfield, recently promoted from captain, 5th Inf., with rank from Aug. 15, 1905, is assigned to the 27th Inf., and will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers are made to take effect this date: Major William D. Beach, General Staff, from the 10th Cavalry to the 15th Cavalry; Major Charles H. Grierson, from the 15th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry. Major Grierson will report to the C.O. of the regiment to which he is transferred. (Aug. 18, W.D.).

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, 1905, and will proceed to the proper time to the posts hereinafter designated for duty at the recruit depots. To Fort Slocum, N.Y.: First Lieut. Allan Lefort, Art. Corps. To Columbus Barracks, Ohio: First Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf. (Aug. 22, W.D.).

The following officers are detailed on progressive military map work, each with station as indicated: 1st Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., Marysville, Kas.; 2d Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav., Seneca, Kas.; 2d Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav., Wamego, Kas.; 2d Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, A.C., Junction City, Kas. (Aug. 15, D. Mo.).

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Rodman, Mass., on Sept. 5, 1905. Detail for the court: Col. John M. K. Davis, A.C.; Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav.; Major David Price, A.C.; Major Albert C. Blunt, A.C.; Capt. Elisha S. Benton, A.C.; Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav.; Capt. Frederik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., A.C.; Capt. Thomas W. Winston,



A.C.; 1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Ten Lear, Jr., 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Hugh J. B. McElgin, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Winn, A.C.; Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., judge advocate. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

Upon the arrival of the 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., at Fort Sill, O.T., Companies G and H, 30th Inf., and all officers attached thereto, will stand relieved from further duty at that post, and will return at once by marching to their permanent station, Fort Reno, O.T. (Aug. 11, D.T.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Patrick Kelly, 56th Co., C.A.; Sergt. 1st Class Frank Wagner, H.C. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 27th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Aug. 22, 1905 to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. George O. Beebe, General Service (Infantry), for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. (Aug. 16, D. Lakes.)

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 20, 1905.

Lieut. Clifford Jones, Art. Corps, who is en route from Ringgold, and has been a guest here for several days, has now gone to Vancouver Barracks, where he will be stationed.

The Fort Sam Houston Card Club will meet bi-monthly in the future instead of every week.

Mr. Ed. Taylor, who has been spending several months in the city, left for Fort Riley, to join his parents, Col. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor.

Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., who has received the appointment of paymaster, will probably take station at Department Headquarters as assistant to the chief paymaster of the department.

Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., of Fort Clark, was a recent guest at the fort.

Orders have been issued that soldiers must use mosquito netting and see that the door and window screens are kept mosquito proof and closed. Every precaution is being taken to prevent any of the military posts from becoming infected with fevers.

Capt. Ernest Hines, Art. Corps, is at the post, on leave until Aug. 30. Lieut. W. J. L. Lyster, Med. Dept., was at Department Headquarters Wednesday, on his way to his station at Fort McIntosh. Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., 24th Inf., who has been on duty in Washington, arrived in San Antonio, Aug. 6, and relieves Captain Roberts as judge advocate of this department. While acting as J.A., Lieutenant Hay will have the rank of captain.

Capt. H. M. Dichmann has gone to Wisconsin on several months' vacation. Mrs. John Morgan, who has been visiting her mother, left for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to join her husband, Major E. E. Hatch, recently transferred from the 25th to the 26th Infantry, has arrived at Fort Sam Houston. He is well known in San Antonio, having been stationed here with the 18th Infantry, Squadron Sergt. Major Murray B. Rush, of the 1st Cavalry, has returned to his station at Fort Sam Houston from Fort Leavenworth, where he underwent the preliminary examination for a commission. Beyond being under weight, Sergeant Rush passed the examination.

Capt. A. C. Dalton, 26th Inf., who has been spending his leave here, returned to his station at Fort Ringgold.

A grandstand has been erected on the upper parade grounds for the benefit of those witnessing the baseball games or other athletic sports.

General Chaffee, as Acting Secretary of War, has granted the commander of Fort Sam Houston the privilege of accepting the chapel which it is proposed that the citizens of San Antonio donate, and permission is also granted for the erection of the building on the Government reservation at any point the commander of the post may select. The license is revocable at the pleasure of the War Department. The funds for construction of this chapel are almost all promised and this authority has been awaited with considerable interest by promoters of the scheme.

The lease for thirty-four acres of land north of Fort Sam Houston, to be used as a drill ground, is shortly to be returned from Washington. The lease, in fact, is now effective and it is assumed the Government will put the land into immediate use. In acquiring this drill ground the Government will close several streets, permission for which was granted by the city council. This ground will be of much value to the mounted troops at Fort Sam Houston, as it will give them ample room for the drill required of them.

Capt. L. J. Fleming, construction quartermaster, will shortly forward to Washington his estimates for the construction of roads, walks and gutters in the new post. The system of roads and walks is to be very extensive.

Capt. A. S. Abernethy, Art. Corps, is among the visiting officers in the city and Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. Deas Archer was a caller here, on his way to Fort Leavenworth.

Friday night's hop was unusually well attended both by the Army and citizens.

Lieut. and Mrs. Schofield, U.S.N., were visitors at the garrison this week. Capt. Otho W. Budd, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Miss Elsa Budd, left for Cloudcroft, N.M., where they will spend a month.

The Little Card Club was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Arrowsmith. Guest prize was won by Mrs. Badger, first prize by Miss Bertha Rowalle, Miss Gordon consolation prize.

Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf., will spend his leave at Pittsfield, Mass.

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., well known in San Antonio, retires on account of ill health. The retirement of Captain Barlow will cause much regret to a wide host of friends he has in this vicinity and elsewhere.

Lieut. G. V. H. Moseley goes to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on account of illness, on a leave.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17, 1905.

The officers of the garrison entertained at a small informal hop last Friday evening, and as it has been the first for a month it was greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Gen. Jesse M. Lee, gave a luncheon at the Occidental Hotel last Friday and entertained most delightfully about a dozen ladies. She expects to leave San Francisco at the end of this week for San Antonio, where her husband is stationed. Her daughter, Mrs. Harry Rethers, will accompany her, but expects to return to San Francisco in time to sail for the Philippines on the October transport.

The Presidio baseball team has been admitted to the State League and the interest in the games will consequently be greatly increased. Capt. George P. White, quartermaster of the post, is to be manager of the club, and Private Cusack will be its captain.

Capt. Joseph H. Ford, Med. Dept., who has been recently stationed in Oklahoma, was operated on for appendicitis at the General Hospital last week, but as soon as he has recovered sufficiently will go to the Philippines for duty. Mrs. Ford accompanied him to San Francisco. Major V. W. Dunning, military secretary of the Department of California, and his wife have been enjoying a trip in the mountains of Northern California and expect to spend the rest of their vacation in Southern California.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. McFarland, mother of Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill, which occurred at Fort Wingate, has just reached the Presidio and much sympathy is felt for Lieut. and Mrs. Rockhill in their bereavement, for during their long station here both they and Mrs. McFarland made many friends.

Lieutenant Earl Percy Jessop, U.S.N., returned from

duty on the Asiatic station on the transport of last Saturday and is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson at the Presidio. He starts east this week, but expects to return shortly for Mrs. Jessop, who will remain here with her parents until then.

Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Art. Corps, left the Presidio for Denver on Tuesday, where he will join his wife and then proceed to Fort Totten. Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Edwards left the post yesterday for Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. C. F. Andrews, 13th Inf., is still a patient at the General Hospital and not yet able to see her friends.

Lieuts. Ernest A. Greenough and Graham Parker, A.C., have reported for duty at the Presidio from Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Greenough, assigned to the 65th Company, will live in the quarters which Dr. Lyster has recently been occupying. Lieutenant Parker goes to the 105th Company.

Capt. Robert F. McMillan has returned to the Presidio from his two months' leave and he and his wife are occupying the quarters which Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy have just left.

Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., who has been ill for many months at the hospital with rheumatism, is now well enough to return to duty with his troop at the Presidio.

Contract Surg. L. R. Cornman, who has been stationed at the general hospital, is going to his home in the East to annul his contract.

The midsummer jinks of the Bohemian Club at the Bohemian Redwood Grove near Guerneville, which came off at the end of last week, took away many of the officers of the harbor for two or three days. Among those from the Presidio who attended the jinks, were Major William Stephenson, Lieuts. G. E. Selfridge, Leigh Sypher and Morris Locke.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday morning during the drill of the 1st Field Battery in front of the general hospital. As one of the caissons was taking its position the pole broke, frightening the horses, which started to run away. Private Fred Farmer either jumped or was thrown from his position, falling under the wheels of the caisson, the hind wheels of which passed over his body, breaking his neck. His death occurred a few minutes later and his body was interred in the Presidio cemetery this afternoon.

The funeral of Chief Petty Officer Frank De Curtin of the Bennington, took place at the Presidio National Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. The Navy tug Unadilla brought a party of officers and men from Mare Island to attend, and many Service officers and men from the Presidio also attended. Father P. J. Hart, the Artillery chaplain, officiated.

Lieut. G. B. G. Hanna, Art. Corps, has returned to the post from a leave spent in the mountains of California. Mrs. Sumner, wife of Gen. S. S. Sumner, entertained a number of Army ladies at a very elaborate luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel to-day. Major and Mrs. G. W. Melvor and Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Switzer, 4th Inf., have moved into two of the quarters left vacant in the cantonment recently occupied by the 10th Inf. Lieut. N. C. Jameson, Art. Corps, who is stationed at Fort Baker, expects to go East shortly on a two months' leave.

#### FORT SILL.

Camp J. P. Story, Fort Sill, O.T., Aug. 21, 1905.

The 2d Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery returned on Aug. 15 from the practice march to Hobart, O.T., the entire distance marched being 148 miles. The march was not characterized by any specially interesting feature, other than the novelty of having a whole regiment of Field Artillery on the march at the same time.

The column when on the march sometimes extended for more than a mile along the road, and was a source of much wonderment to the natives and settlers. Whenever the regiment encamped near an Indian settlement the Indians came in large numbers to see it. Camp grounds were unusually good, but sometimes it was difficult to find good water along the route, and in the vicinity of the camping grounds.

The regiment marched at an average speed of three and three-quarter miles an hour, a good clip for Field Artillery, but the roads were for the most part good, the route following section lines and winding through the Wichita mountains all the way. There was but one bad day on the march, on the early morning of Aug. 13 a high wind arose, followed by a drenching rain, which lasted for three hours, and for a part of the way the next day the roads were heavy.

No sickness, barring a few injuries on the march, were reported, but since the return to camp many cases of fever have been reported, caused, in the opinion of the surgeons, by the intense heat and the exposure from the storm before mentioned. Capt. G. G. Gately was on the sick report for a part of the way and Capt. Charles F. Parker is still in the post hospital, a sufferer from fever, of what type is not yet learned. Capt. L. G. Berry was ill in the hospital at the time of departure and was not able to accompany the regiment, his battery, the 21st, being commanded on the march by Lieut. C. L. J. F. Hwitt.

Capt. D. J. Rumbough joined at the camp during the absence of the regiment and will be assigned to command the 2d Provisional Battalion upon the departure of Major Warren P. Newcomb, who has been ordered to report to the War College for duty. First Lieut. D. W. Hand also reported for duty, and upon the regiment's return assumed command of the 2d Battery, relieving 1st Lieut. Tilman Campbell, who succeeded 1st Lieut. E. A. Stuart, who has gone on a twenty-one days' leave before reporting at Fort Monroe as a student officer.

The regiment was paid the night before its departure, so all along the way the men had money to buy such luxuries and necessities as the country afforded, and contrary to what is usually believed to be the set rule, that it is bad for a command to start on a journey immediately after being paid, the behavior of the men was extremely good, but few breaches of discipline having been committed, and vastly opened the eyes of people who supposed that soldiers never had any money.

Some few sore necks and shoulders were reported amongst the battery horses, but it is believed by Colonel Howe that these injuries were the result of the comparatively soft condition of the horses before starting on the march. Some very minor defects were reported concerning the material, doubletree bolts, hub nuts and spare wheel brackets. One caisson was upset on the road, breaking a chest handle, and as the caisson was loaded with ammunition it had to be emptied before it could be righted.

Colonel Howe has expressed his intention of not making any more practice marches, as very little could be learned concerning the material which was not developed on the march just made, and the transportation which was hired and available at the post was not of the best. Many of the mules used were pack mules and consequently not fitted for draught purposes.

The regiment held its first regimental drill to-day, and will continue drilling in the larger units until target practice begins. Every one in the regiment is anxious to have the target practice begin that they may witness the work of the new guns.

Eight recruits arrived on Aug. 17 and were assigned to the 8th and 13th Batteries, but the regiment is still over a hundred men below its maximum strength, and it is felt by all concerned that this will prove still more inconvenient when target practice begins, as the fire control system requires in the neighborhood of fifty men, who will have to be drawn from the batteries.

Signal Sergeant Thomas Fletcher, Co. A, Signal Corps, who arrived from Fort Leavenworth for duty with the regiment, has installed a telephone system in the camp. Two enlisted men of the regiment drew lucky numbers in the Utah land opening. They are 1st Sergt. John S. Peyton, 13th Battery, and Cook W. Cook, 2d Battery. Corporal South, 2d Battery, has been granted a fifteen days' furlough to go to Utah and select claims for these men.

Sergt. Henry Robbins, 2d Battery, who joined from furlough a few days ago, will be eligible for retirement in November.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 3, 1905.

The arrival here of two Government transports from Manila on the same day has made things very lively in this tropical city. Hospitable doors have been opened to the officers, three evening entertainments have been given to them at the principal hotel, the Royal Hawaiian, where a native band has in the intervals of dancing given specimens of their quaint and melodious music, vocal and instrumental. The sailors from the transports swarmed all over the city and at every turn you come upon Jack tars, some with kodaks taking views of the foreign scenes. They whirl through the streets on horseback, in carriages or on the horse cars, crowd the curio stores, buying trinkets to take home to their sweethearts, and even in the music stores you will find them buying Hawaiian songs. They are a fine looking, well-behaved, self-respecting body of young men who do credit to the American Navy. The Solace, which arrived on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, brought nearly 700 sailors, and the Lawton, which came in in the afternoon of the same day, added as many more to the number. Orders have been issued from Washington to expedite the movement, but they will remain until Saturday, Aug. 5, to take on coal and have their boilers overhauled. Tonight members of the famous Asiatic minstrels, who came on the Lawton, will give an entertainment at the Orpheum Theater for the benefit of the sufferers by the Bennington disaster. Great sympathy is felt for these sufferers in this community, as the Bennington stopped here on her way home and her officers and crew made many friends here.

The sailors were very much in evidence at a game of baseball played on the Oahu College campus between a local team, the Punahou, and a team from U.S.S. Buffalo, on their way home. In spite of the vigorous encouragement given to the Buffalos by their cheering comrades, they went down in defeat, the score against them being 13 to 6. The Buffalo team were: Hargis, p.; Caulfield, c.; Kelly, 1b.; Robins, 2b.; Johnson, 3b.; Blair, ss.; Kupper, lf.; Johnson, cf.; Smith, rf.

The following officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Hawaii are ordered to proceed to Sea Girt, New Jersey, U.S.A., to participate in the national match: Cpl. John H. Soper, Major James W. Pratt, Capt. Samuel Johnson, Capt. Gustave Rose, Capt. Alonzo D. Wise, Lieut. Orlando J. Whitehead, Lieut. Thomas P. Cummins, Pvt. Joseph Gouveia, Pvt. Wm. Todd, Col. John W. Jones, Major W. R. Riley, Capt. Merle M. Johnson, Capt. James A. Thompson, Capt. Arthur Coyne, Lieut. Chas. Coster, Sergt. Edward Duvauchelle, Pvt. Joseph Ferreira, Sergt. Wm. S. Ellis. Col. John W. Jones is captain of the team. The team have been selected after a lengthened practice on the local range, which is a very poor one. The scores made under the circumstances have been very creditable. The team should be good judges of the wind, as the wind blows constantly here, and at the long distance ranges from several directions at the same time, owing to its deflection by the gulches and ravines. The team will leave on the Solace Aug. 5, accepting quarters with the enlisted men, as there are no others available.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1905.

The return of the corps from the practice march, begun last Saturday, is expected at noon to-day. The stillness which has settled down upon the post has been almost oppressive; the firing of the gun at sunrise and sunset has been among the few reminders to those residents left behind that they were at a garrison.

Gradually the officers of the new detail are arriving. Lieut. A. F. Casad has been assigned quarters No. 13, just vacated by Mr. Asensir, and to Lieut. W. D. Smith has been assigned the lower half of the same quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Lewis are guests of Capt. C. H. Paine for the present.

The wife of the instrument maker at the observatory, Mrs. Grunow, died at the quarters near that building in which she has lived for many years, last Monday. The funeral occurred on Wednesday morning. Interment was made at post cemetery.

The following cadets are at Sea Girt, N.J., where they will represent the Military Academy in the rifle competition: Cadets Campbell, Claggett, Galewood, Horstfall, Lewis, C.A., MacMillan, Minick, Pratt, Torney, Westover and Wildick of the first class; Cotton, Dixon and Peterson of the third, and Heard of the fourth class. Capt. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., is team captain. Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3rd Cav., coach, and 1st Lieut. Herman Glade, 6th Inf., team spotter.

With the exception of occasional distant firing, the whereabouts of the corps during the past few days has been a mystery, so completely have its members disappeared from sight and sound. At the present moment (11:45 a.m.) the music of life and drum announces the return of the corps to camp, and the welcome in store is very sincere, for the very "corps" is taken from the Point when the corps is absent, a time-honored saying which holds good on every occasion of the kind.

The remainder of the week promises much of interest as does next week also. On Friday evening will occur the masquerade in Cullum, at which the cadets will wear dominoes, the cadets fancy dress or domino. Camp will be struck on Aug. 26, and it is expected the furlough class will return on the 28th. At the cadet chapel, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th will occur the wedding of Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett and Miss Mary Bonie Franklin, sister of Capt. Thomas Franklin, cadet commanding officer at the post.

Capt. Fred G. Stritzinger, 22d Inf., and family of Lieut. J. F. Bell and C. M. Allen are Army officers recently registered at the hotel.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 21, 1905.

The band concerts at the post are a source of delight to the entire vicinity. The programs are attractive and well-rendered, and the large crowds of visitors from the three cities attest their popularity.

Co. G, 4th Inf., defeated Co. M Wednesday afternoon in a game of baseball. Score: 11-3.

Lieut. C. B. Crusan, 4th Inf., visited friends in the post on Friday, on his way to Fort Leavenworth.

Col. P. H. Ray is making an effort to have the general mess now in vogue at this post abolished. He wishes to substitute the company mess. The objection to the general mess is that it is cumbersome.

Captain Reeder, Art. Corps, was the guest of friends in the post on Friday, and is visiting relatives in Cincinnati. Capt. T. H. R. McIntyre, Art. Corps, is the guest of his brother, Lieut. S. B. McIntyre, 4th Inf.

It was Greek meeting Greek on Saturday afternoon, when the 4th Infantry ball team played the Jamaica Highland Rabbits a game of ball that had to be called on account of the darkness. The score at the end of the ninth inning was 1 to 1. Great interest was aroused over the meeting of these two clubs, as the Rabbits have been almost invincible and the 4th Infantry team came here with a magnificent record made in and around Manila. P. I. A picked team from the 4th Infantry played the Regimental team Sunday and was defeated by the score of 1 to 0. Wednesday afternoon the Regimental team will play the distinguished Kentucky Colonels team at this post.

Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., were guests here on Sunday. Captain Holley is stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.



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Under orders from the President, great care will be exercised in the future by the Navy Department to prevent the publication of any of the scores made by United States warships in target practice. During the past few years there has been little attempt on the part of the Navy Department to prevent the publication of these scores, and as a result Americans living abroad have written letters of protest to the President, calling his attention to the fact that the publication of these scores only serves as an incentive to foreign navies to surpass, in marksmanship and rapidity of fire, the scores made by ships of our Navy. We understand that American citizens residing in Hong Kong and at other English ports have been particularly impressed by this fact and have written the President telling of conversations overheard by them at the English clubs in which English officers commented on the scores made by the United States Navy and told what was being done in the English service to better the American record. It is unquestionably true that the United States Navy has made wonderful records in rapidity of fire of its large and small guns. This fact has been noted abroad and immediately all of the inventive genius of the foreign navies has been at work to devise some means whereby the records of our Navy might be bettered. Hence the decision of the Navy Department to be more careful in making public the target practice scores of the Navy.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

**THE BENNINGTON REPORT.**

The promise voluntarily given by the Secretary of the Navy immediately after the frightful accident on the gunboat Bennington, on July 21, that in the investigation of that affair "nobody shall be whitewashed and nobody shall be made a scapegoat," is completely fulfilled by the report of the Court of Inquiry, which appears elsewhere in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The investigators have performed their duty fearlessly, thoroughly and intelligently, and their findings afford a singularly lucid explanation of the causes of the accident. It sets forth that the explosion was caused by excessive steam pressure in one of the boilers, which came about by shutting the valve connecting the boiler with the steam gauge instead of the valve on the air cock alone, as was intended, so that the gauge did not indicate the pressure in the boiler. In other words, the man who was ordered to close the air cock closed the steam gauge by mistake, the steam gauge instantly ceased to indicate the pressure, the firing went on, the pressure rose and the boiler exploded. The man who shut off the wrong valve and the two men whose duty it was to read the gauge are dead—victims of their own remissness. The officer in charge of the engineering department of the ship, Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., the court finds, was negligent in the performance of his duty in that he failed to see that the safety valve on the exploded boiler was overhauled at the proper time and kept in good working order, and that he also failed to cause the safety valves and sentinel valves to be tested in accordance with Navy Regulations. Because of his negligence the court recommends that Ensign Wade be brought to trial before a general court-martial.

Ensign Wade stands gravely accused by a board composed of brother officers, and if it shall appear before a court-martial that the accusation is true, he may suffer punishment. As the case stands now, he is charged with responsibility for one of the most terrible disasters in the history of the United States Navy, involving the loss of sixty-five lives, and it is due to him, to the public and to the naval service that the whole affair be thoroughly and dispassionately examined by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction. Meanwhile, let us bear in mind that Ensign Wade has not been convicted but only accused, and that he is entitled to a further suspension of judgment. It is alleged that he accepted the statement of his subordinates that the safety valves were in proper condition. If he did that he made a terrible mistake. It was required of him that he should "in his own person" see that the valves were all right, and he would have done so had he been an engineer officer fully qualified for his post. He may have had unbounded confidence in the zeal and ability of his subordinates, but that does not absolve him of responsibility for the results of their negligence. Certain specific duties were required of him, and if he shirked them or intrusted them to others the blame rests on his own shoulders.

But apart from its bearing on individuals, the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Bennington affair contains statements which are of serious concern to the naval service in general. The court, for example, found nothing to show that either the safety valve or the sentinel valve on the exploded boiler had been overhauled since July, 1904, although orders for an overhauling were issued in March of the present year. It also found that the safety valve was set for a pressure of 145 pounds, whereas during the Bennington's recent run from Honolulu strict orders were given that the pressure must not exceed 135 pounds. Moreover, the report states that the hand gear for lifting the safety valves was not in working order, and that there is no evidence that the safety valves had been tested in accordance with Navy Regulations. These statements, if correct, mean that the engineering department of the Bennington was in a state of disorder and inefficiency, and they virtually amount to an allegation that orders and regulations passed unheeded. That allegation indirectly concerns every officer and man in the naval service. If uttered by a civilian, we should resent it as a base insult to the Navy, but coming as it does in the sworn statement of responsible and experienced officers, it is serious, startling and deserving of prompt and searching investigation by the Navy Department. If true as to the Bennington, is it also true of other ships? Are orders ignored and regulations deliberately violated by those in positions of responsibility on our great and costly warships? The mere suggestion is alarming and revolting.

In an article treating of the explosion on the Bennington, published in these columns on July 29, it was suggested that the accident might be chargeable to a system rather than to individuals. That suggestion derives special force from the finding of the Court of Inquiry. Note the conditions which prevailed on the ship when the explosion occurred. Here was a young ensign, graduated from the Naval Academy only five years ago,



serving as the sole engineer officer on a vessel which, in the days of the old Engineer Corps, had three experienced engineer officers all of higher rank than Ensign Wade. The latter, whose negligence, if proved, we have no desire to excuse, was charged with responsibilities which no man of his limited experience in engineering service is able to discharge promptly, accurately and efficiently. The requirements of that service are increasing, not diminishing, and if any change in its personnel is needed it should be in the way of increase rather than of decrease. But thanks to the fatuous policy which, through the Personnel Act, effaced the Engineer Corps by amalgamating its members with the line of the Navy, there has been a steady shrinkage in the number of capable officers trained and available for engineering duty. It is doubtless true that the large battleships and cruisers are well provided with engineer officers, but this appears to have been accomplished by cutting down the engineering force on vessels of lesser types, with the result that on some of these smaller ships one or two officers, many of them young and sadly lacking in experience, have been required to perform the work formerly assigned to three or four. The Personnel Act has been a blight on engineering efficiency in the Navy, and under its operation conditions have arisen which are positively dangerous. We trust, therefore, that in passing upon the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Bennington's affair, the President and the Secretary of the Navy will take into consideration the needs of the Navy in the matter of engineer service. We hope also that the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, in the report which he is preparing, may give special attention to the implied charge that orders and regulations were ignored on the Bennington and that as a result of his action we shall have a searching investigation to ascertain whether similar practices have prevailed on other ships. What is needed now is the disclosure of the whole truth, be it pleasant or otherwise. No man who has performed his duty has anything to fear from the most searching investigation, and no man who has failed in his duty is entitled to the shelter of secrecy.

On the face of the report of the Court of Inquiry, Ensign Wade is the victim of his own neglect of duty. But he is also the victim of a pernicious system under which we have gone ahead building costly ships without providing the officers required to handle them. The responsibility for that system rests upon Congress. That body has been advised over and over again that the Navy was short of officers and that an increase was indispensable to the safety and efficiency of the fleet, but the only reply has been silence and inaction. The culpability of Congress is undeniable and the country understands it. The Philadelphia Press, for instance, declares that "if for all time to come the rooms of the Naval Committees of both the Senate and House were haunted by the grim ghosts of these sixty-five men, hurled to untimely death on the Bennington, deserved responsibility would be laid where it belongs." That is a scorching judgment, but it is none too severe.

#### THE NAVY'S GREATEST NEED.

The Bennington disaster will certainly have a far-reaching effect upon the future of the Navy. While we learn that there is no intention on the part of Secretary Bonaparte to recommend, as a result of the catastrophe and the report of the court of inquiry, the re-establishment of an engineer corps in the Navy, we are informed upon the highest authority, that earnest efforts will be made to see that officers of the line receive better training in engine room duties and that every officer will be made to feel his personal responsibility for conditions in that department. Secretary Bonaparte has recently been making a most careful investigation into the manner of training officers of the line in the duties of engineers. The first thing which was called to his attention in this connection was the failure of ten ensigns recently examined for promotion to the grade of full lieutenant as a result of the numerous retirements under Section 8 of the Personnel Act, in engineering subjects. It appears that all the young officers who failed in their examination for promotion (and we are informed that there are ten of them) "fell down" in engineering subjects. One of these officers, it seems, was graduated number ten in his class at Annapolis, and has been regarded as one of the brightest young officers in the Service. In his case a special report has been made which shows that he has not had one single day's work in engine room duty since his graduation, which is about as contrary to the intentions of the Personnel Act as could well be.

The Secretary of the Navy has not decided, by any means, that the failure of these ten ensigns for promotion because of their lack of knowledge in engineering, should be passed over by the Department. He has taken the matter under consideration with a view to ascertaining just what is fundamentally wrong in the present system, with a view to making a full and comprehensive report on the subject to the President. We believe that Secretary Bonaparte is convinced that the intention of the Personnel Act to have line officers trained in the duties of the engine rooms has not been followed out by the Navy Department and we are certain, from what we learn at the Navy Department, that the Secretary intends to institute some radical reforms along this line.

While we are not quite willing to agree with the Secretary that the engineer corps of the Navy should not

be re-established, we heartily agree with him in his efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs as regards the training of officers for duty in the engine room. We have already, on several occasions, expressed ourselves on this subject and have called attention to the great danger to the efficiency of the Navy and to the lives of our officers and men, through the lack of what we consider proper provision for highly trained engineer officers for the Navy. It might be possible to so enforce the provisions of the Personnel Act as to make every officer in the Navy a trained engineer, but we cannot see just how this is to be accomplished. This is a problem which every Secretary of the Navy has had to face since 1899, when the Engineer Corps was merged with the line, and various methods of solving it have been tried, but none has succeeded. We shall therefore await with much interest the action of Secretary Bonaparte, who has taken hold of this matter in his characteristic forceful manner.

#### THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

A visiting statesman on his first introduction to Hawaii confessed that he had never taken any interest in these outlying possessions of the United States for the reason that they were only fly-specks on the map, and did not appeal to his American idea of the relation between figures and geographical importance. Nearer acquaintance with these islands, and a study of their relation to the defense of our Pacific coast and the control of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, changed this gentleman's opinion and he expressed the determination henceforth to include the territory of Hawaii in the consideration of American interests. The fact that Secretary Taft during his recent visit of a day at Honolulu decided to double the military force there and give Major Robert C. Van Vliet the command of a battalion instead of two regiments, shows that the Secretary received a similar impression of the importance of these "fly-specks upon the map."

Not only has the military force stationed at Honolulu been inadequate, but it has been shamefully neglected in the matter of accommodations. The accommodations for the enlisted men are fair, but the officers, with the exception of the post commander, are quartered in tents. Under the favorable conditions of climate this is no great hardship, however considerable the inconvenience, and by another year it is hoped to have the new post ready. It is much better situated strategically than the present post, which is a leased ground, and being on the line of the extension of one of the street railroads it will have easy access to Honolulu. It is on the line between the city and Pearl Harbor, where in time we shall have not only a naval station, but forts and troops to defend it.

Nothing can be said in exaggeration of the importance of Pearl Harbor. It is a magnificent sheet of water, so situated that it is easily defended, and now that we are in secure possession of it, and of the land required for the naval stations and the forts, it is proposed to defend the entrance to the harbor. There should be no delay in pushing forward the work. The Secretary of War, the chairman of the House Naval Committee and other influential members of the two houses of Congress have recently had an opportunity of judging for themselves of the importance of Pearl Harbor and of the Hawaiian Islands and we hope that they will favor a proper appropriation by the next Congress for their defense. If they can be made secure in our possession they will greatly simplify the work of defending our Pacific coast. They will in effect carry these defenses two thousand miles out into the ocean and place them in a controlling position on the flank of any naval force advancing from the East. Adequately defended and properly supplied they will furnish our naval vessels patrolling the Pacific with a harbor in which they can be refitted and repaired and from which they can proceed with clean bottoms and bunkers filled with coal to strike the vessels of an enemy compelled to make a journey of between four and five thousand miles before he can be in a position to attack our Pacific harbors. Even with great circle sailing Japanese men-of-war, for example, would have to steam this distance to reach San Francisco or Seattle and nearly 7,500 miles separates Yokohama from the Panama Canal. In round figures the Hawaiians are 2,100 miles from San Francisco, 2,300 from Seattle and 4,200 from Panama. With efficient scouting and wireless telegraphy a naval force rendezvousing at Pearl Harbor would be able to obtain information of a fleet coming from the East before it was half way across the ocean and take it at a disadvantage.

But all of this presupposes a proper defense of the islands and for this no preparation has been made thus far. We have dredged an entrance through the coral reef to Pearl Harbor, but that is all. Our naval officers at Honolulu are entitled to the greatest credit for what they have accomplished, and are accomplishing under very discouraging circumstances. Capt. Henry W. Lyon, the commandant of the station, is constantly called upon for work that does not belong to his position, as his only assistant, Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack, has numerous occupations, any one of which would furnish ordinary employment for the time of a Navy officer. As he commands the Iroquois he is frequently obliged to leave his station with that vessel for a necessary visit to the Midway Islands, which are in his jurisdiction, or to help some vessel in distress. If he did not have an unusual lust for work he could never accomplish what he has to do. The Congressman visiting Honolulu must certainly

have discovered how necessary it is to increase the number of our Navy officers.

Conditions in the Hawaiian Islands are far from satisfactory, and, under possible circumstances, they might prove very disquieting. Of the population, 150,001, according to the census of 1900, nearly one-half, 61,111 are Japanese. Many of these are old soldiers and most of them have a natural belligerency which has not been decreased by recent events. How clannish they are, and how ready to act together, was shown in a recent case. The overseer on a sugar plantation struck a Japanese workman; instantly the entire body of Japanese laborers on the plantation quitted their work and refused to resume it until the offending overseer was discharged. The 25,767 Chinese in the islands and the 54,141 natives, according to the census of 1900, are peaceably disposed; the 12,749 whites are of various nationalities and not all are sympathetic with American aims and ambitions. The most troublesome population just at present is reported to be the little body of Porto Ricans of recent importation.

Formerly there was an efficient body of substantial citizens organized at Honolulu into what on several occasions proved to be a most efficient military force. For these has been substituted a mixed force of 600 militiamen, principally native Hawaiians. Their commanding officer, Colonel Jones, who has come East to attend the rifle meet at Sea Girt, thinks that the natives can be made into good soldiers, but all do not share his opinion and certainly the record of the natives for dashing courage is not of the best. The native is a very peaceably disposed citizen until he sees blood and then all his fighting instincts are aroused. Such as it is, the militia force does not meet with the favor of the authorities and the territorial legislature having refused to make any appropriation for it, it is at present dependent upon the money raised by a subscription among residents who appreciate the importance of maintaining local military organization in some form. The officers of our Army stationed at Honolulu have done what they could to encourage the militia, and Colonel Jones expresses the highest appreciation of their uniform courtesy and kindness.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has announced that the ceremonies attending the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis, Md., will be held on April 24 next, the anniversary of the capture of the British warship Drake by Commodore Jones. Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, had a conference this week with Secretary Bonaparte in regard to the arrangements and date for this final interment of Commodore Jones's remains. It had been planned to have the ceremonies on Sept. 23 next, which is the anniversary of the date of the capture of the British warship Serapis; but, as has been heretofore noted, it was found impossible to make suitable arrangements for the affair by that time. The French government has notified this Government that it will send to Annapolis a big squadron of French warships to participate in the ceremony. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has left the arrangements for the ceremonies to Rear Admiral Sands. The second squadron of the British North Atlantic Fleet, which, under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, is cruising in American waters, will be entertained at Newport the latter part of October, and Secretary Bonaparte gave as another reason for making April 24, 1906, the date for the final burial of the body of John Paul Jones, the approaching visit of Prince Louis. The latter's itinerary at first contemplated his arrival off the coast of the United States the latter part of September, and the inappropriateness of ceremonies so closely connected with British defeat at a time when a British squadron was in American waters became manifest. It was announced at the Navy Department Aug. 23 that the Navy of the United States would entertain Prince Louis of Battenberg, nephew of King Edward and now in Canada, at Newport late in October, instead of at New York, as originally intended.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was in Washington this week and reported at the War Department to Major Gen. John C. Bates, Acting Secretary of War. General Wood told General Bates that he would be ready to return to his command in the Philippines in the fall, probably about Oct. 1. General Wood while in Washington submitted his annual report for the last fiscal year on the condition of affairs in the Department of Mindanao. While the War Department has not yet been notified that the President is now willing to promulgate the order assigning Brigadier General Carter to the command of the Department of the Lakes, which was held up because of General Wood's illness, it is believed that the order will be issued in a short time.

It is announced at the War Department that the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer is to be abandoned and that a four-company signal post is to be established at Omaha, Neb. A large supply depot for the Quartermaster's Department will be established on that portion of the military reservation in Fort Myer, now occupied by the signal station. Orders have been issued transferring from Fort Myer to Omaha all the signal officers at Fort Myer, and Company B, Signal Corps. It is stated at the headquarters of the Signal Corps in the War Department that the corps is now at about its full strength of 1,200 men, 150 of them being in Alaska, 350 in the Philippines and the remainder scattered among posts in the United States.



## SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

The following General Order governing the School of Submarine Defense will soon be issued to the Service:

G.O. No. —, War Department, —, 1905.

1. The following regulations governing the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York, are hereby announced.

2. The school shall be known as the School of Submarine Defense. The object of the School of Submarine Defense is to instruct the officers and enlisted men of the artillery in the care and use of submarine mines and torpedo defenses, including a course of instruction for electrician sergeants and candidates for that position.

3. The School of Submarine Defense shall consist of a commandant, a secretary, and such instructors, assistant instructors, student officers and enlisted men, and troops as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction by orders from the War Department.

## THE COMMANDANT OF THE SCHOOL.

4. The general administration of the school is entrusted to the commandant. In case of the absence or disability of the commandant the senior artillery officer present for duty at Fort Totten shall act in his place.

5. The commandant shall make application to The Military Secretary, through the Chief of Artillery, for such articles as may be required for the school, and shall report annually, on the 1st of September, its progress and needs. He shall direct the expenditure of such authorized quantities of material as may be necessary for instruction.

6. The appropriation for the support of the school and for the purchase of school property shall be disbursed on the warrant of the commandant.

7. The commandant shall on or before June 1st annually submit to The Military Secretary, through the Chief of Artillery, a detailed program of instruction to be carried out at the school. This program having been approved by the Chief of Staff, will be returned to the commandant with authority to publish the same for the information and guidance of the officers on duty at the school. It shall then remain in force until further modified by the Chief of Staff.

## INSTRUCTORS.

8. The instructors, assistant instructors, and student officers shall be exempt from all ordinary staff duties, garrison routine, from court-martial duty (except in case of necessity), from such drills and ceremonies as are not included in the course of instruction, and, in general, from all duties which would interfere with the performance of their functions in the school. Enlisted men assigned for instruction shall be excused from routine garrison duties.

9. When practicable, the instructors and assistant instructors shall be senior in rank to the student officers; but when officers assigned as instructors or assistant instructors are junior in rank to student officers, they shall, while in the execution of such duty, be respected accordingly.

10. Property purchased for the special use of any department shall be accounted for by the instructor. He shall receipt for it and render to the commandant semi-annually returns and abstracts of expenditure of stores. Similar returns shall be made whenever an instructor is relieved from duty in any department.

## THE SECRETARY.

11. The adjutant of the Artillery District shall be the secretary of the school. He shall be the custodian of the records, books and property of the school, the disbursing officer of the funds, and the recorder of the school board. He shall conduct the correspondence of the school and promulgate the orders of the commandant.

12. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the school, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the actual cost of the articles or the cost of repairs. This amount shall be assessed by the secretary of the school, whose action, when approved by the commandant, shall be final.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

13. A school board, consisting of the commandant and the instructors, shall arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, text-books, and allotment of time, prescribe the character and scope of the examinations and re-examinations, and have final determination of all questions of proficiency of students; Provided, that no action of the board which changes these regulations or the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the War Department. The school board shall meet at such times as the commandant may deem advisable.

14. The deliberations of the school board and its decisions, until duly published, shall be confidential.

## THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

15. The course of instruction shall be as practicable as possible. It shall commence on the 1st day of September, or on the following Monday when the 1st falls on Sunday, and the sessions of the school shall be held daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, authorized holidays, and the period from December 23 to January 4, both dates inclusive, until August 1.

16. The course of instruction shall be divided into departments, as follows: (a) Electricity, mines and mechanism. (b) Chemistry and explosives. (c) Such special subjects as may be recommended by the school board and approved by the War Department.

## EXAMINATIONS.

17. Subject to the following limitations, examinations shall be held under such rules as the school board may prescribe as soon as practicable after the final review in each subject, the questions and problems for each student being identical.

18. In the case of a student officer not examined with his class owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to but not identical with those given in the general examination.

19. A satisfactory examination in any subject shall be understood to be the attainment of 75 per cent. of the maximum in both the examination paper and practical work in that subject.

20. An officer declared deficient in any subject may apply in writing for re-examination in that subject, but such an application must be made immediately after the announcement of the result of the original examination. A re-examination shall be of such a character as may be determined by the school board and will be held with as little delay as practicable.

21. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course shall receive certificates of proficiency, signed by the commandant, in such subjects as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

22. Certificates of proficiency in any subject, whether given at a garrison or Service school, will not excuse an officer from either practical work or recitation in the same subject at the School of Submarine Defense.

## GRADUATION.

23. An officer who passes successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth his proficiency, and his name shall thereafter be borne on the Army Register as a graduate thereof.

## DISCIPLINE.

24. Discipline shall be maintained by the rules prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the school.

## THE SCHOOL FOR ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

25. In connection with and forming part of the School of Submarine Defense is the School for Electrician Sergeants.

26. The students of this school shall be such electrician

sergeants and enlisted men, candidates for the appointment as such, as may be assigned to it by orders from the War Department.

27. An enlisted man in order to be eligible as a candidate for the course of instruction must make application through military channels to the commandant for permission to attend the school. He must be a trained soldier of good habits. He must be practically familiar with one or more classes of electrical machinery and must satisfy his commanding officer of his ability to successfully pursue a practical course in electricity.

28. A candidate who complies with the above conditions shall be examined at his post, under the direction of the commanding officer, in the following subjects: 1. Penmanship. 2. Spelling. 3. Arithmetic.

29. The examination shall be written, shall take place in the presence of a designated officer, and the questions shall be prepared by the staff of the school. The examination papers shall be forwarded to the commandant, who shall on June 1st of each year forward through the Chief of Artillery, to the Military Secretary, his recommendations as to the candidates to be selected. The candidates finally selected by the War Department shall be discharged from the Service for the convenience of the Government. Men so discharged shall be at once re-enlisted and ordered to report at the school on the 1st of September following.

30. Enlisted men who successfully complete the prescribed course shall receive certificates of proficiency and shall be reported by the commandant to the War Department, as eligible for the appointment as electrician sergeants.

31. Any electrician sergeant who may be ordered to take the course of instruction at the school and who fails to pass the examinations therein shall not be eligible for re-enlistment in the grade of electrician sergeant.

## ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following is an advance copy of the order soon to be issued, announcing regulations governing the Artillery School:

G.O. No. —, War Department, Washington, D.C., —, 1905.

1. The following regulations governing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., are hereby announced.

2. The school shall be known as the Artillery School. The object of the school is to prepare officers of the Artillery Corps for the active duties of their arm of the Service; to make researches in such branches of science as relate to practical gunnery and seacoast defense; to disseminate information so obtained, and to make such experiments as may be desirable in the interests of the Coast Artillery Service.

3. The Artillery School shall consist of a commandant, a secretary, and such instructors, assistant instructors, student officers and enlisted men and troops as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction by orders from the War Department.

## THE COMMANDANT OF THE SCHOOL.

4. The general administration of the school is entrusted to the commandant. In case of the absence or disability of the commandant the senior artillery officer present for duty at Fort Monroe shall act in his place.

5. The commandant shall make application to The Military Secretary, through the Chief of Artillery, for such articles as may be required for the school, and shall report annually, on the 1st of September, its progress and needs. He shall direct the expenditure of such authorized quantities of material as may be necessary for instruction.

6. The appropriation for the support of the school and for the purchase of school property shall be disbursed on the warrant of the commandant.

7. The commandant shall on or before June 1st annually submit to The Military Secretary, through the Chief of Artillery, a detailed program of instruction to be carried out at the school. This program having been approved by the Chief of Staff, will be returned to the commandant with authority to publish the same for the information and guidance of the officers on duty at the school. It shall then remain in force until further modified by the Chief of Staff.

## INSTRUCTIONS.

8. The instructors, assistant instructors, and student officers shall be exempt from all ordinary staff duties, garrison routine, from court-martial duty (except in case of necessity), from such drills and ceremonies as are not included in the course of instruction, and, in general, from all duties which would interfere with the performance of their functions in the school. Enlisted men assigned for special instruction shall be excused from routine garrison duty.

9. When practicable, the instructors and assistant instructors shall be senior in rank to the student officers; but when officers assigned as instructors or assistant instructors are junior in rank to student officers, they shall, while in the execution of such duty, be reported accordingly.

10. Property purchased for the special use of any department shall be accounted for by the instructor. He shall receipt for it and render to the commandant semi-annually returns and abstracts of expenditure of stores. Similar returns shall be made whenever an instructor is relieved from duty in any department.

## THE SECRETARY.

11. The adjutant of the Artillery District of the Chesapeake shall be the secretary of the school. He shall be the custodian of the records, books and property of the school, the disbursing officer of the funds, and the recorder of the school board. He shall conduct the correspondence of the school and promulgate the orders of the commandant.

12. The school library shall be maintained separate and apart from the post library. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the school, the persons responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the actual cost of the article or the cost of repairs. This amount shall be assessed by the secretary of the school, whose action, when approved by the commandant, shall be final.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

13. A school board, consisting of the commandant and the instructors, shall arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, text-books, and allotment of time, prescribe the character and scope of the examinations and re-examinations, and have final determination of all questions of proficiency of students; Provided, that no action of the board which changes the regulations or the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the War Department. The school board shall meet at such times as the commandant may deem advisable.

14. The deliberations of the school board and its decisions, until duly published, shall be confidential.

## THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

15. The course of instruction shall commence on the 1st day of September, or on the following Monday when the 1st falls on Sunday, and the sessions of the school shall be held daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, authorized holidays, and the period from December 23 to January 4, both dates inclusive, until August 1.

16. The course of instruction shall be divided into three departments, as follows: (a) Ballistics and Seacoast Engineering. (b) Electricity. (c) Artillery.

17. In the different departments instruction shall be given in the following subjects:

Department of Ballistics and Seacoast Engineering: 1. Special course in mechanics. 2. Ballistics proper. 3. Ballistic machines. 4. Seacoast engineering.

Department of Electricity: 1. Power and power transmission. 2. Electricity proper. 3. Electrical mechanism.

Department of Artillery: 1. Explosives. 2. Artillery proper. 3. Coast defense.

## EXAMINATIONS.

18. Examinations shall be held under such rules as the school board may prescribe, as soon as practicable after the final review in each subject, the questions and problems for each student being identical.

19. In the case of a student officer not examined with his class owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to but not identical with those given in the general examination.

20. A satisfactory examination in any subject shall be understood to be the attainment of 75 per cent. of the maximum in both the examination paper and practical work in that subject.

21. An officer declared deficient in any subject may apply in writing for a re-examination in that subject, but such an application must be made immediately after the announcement of the result of the original examination. A re-examination shall be of such a character as may be determined by the school board and will be held with as little delay as practicable.

22. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course shall receive certificates of proficiency, signed by the commandant, in such subjects as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

23. Certificates of proficiency in any subject, whether given at a garrison or service school, will not excuse a student officer from either practical work or recitation in the same subject at the Artillery School.

## GRADUATION.

24. An officer who passes successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth his proficiency and his name shall thereafter be borne on the Army Register as a graduate thereof.

25. For record at the school and at the War Department the classes upon graduation shall be graded as follows:

I. Honor graduates: The first five of each class according to class rank. They will be borne upon the Army Register as "Honor Graduates" of the Artillery School.

II. Graduates: Those who have obtained an average of at least 75 per cent. in the entire course.

26. For publication all graduates shall be arranged alphabetically in two lists, one of honor graduates and one of the other graduates.

27. Honor graduates shall be exempt from all professional examinations for promotion to the grade next above that held by them at graduation for a period of five years thereafter, and graduates for a period of two years.

28. The commandant shall forward to the War Department at the close of each term a report of the standing of the class.

## DISCIPLINE.

29. Discipline shall be maintained by the rules prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the school.

## THE SCHOOL FOR MASTER GUNNERS.

30. The following regulations governing the School for Master Gunners, at Fort Monroe, Va., are hereby announced. General Orders No. 74, War Department, 1904, are superseded thereby.

31. In connection with and forming part of the Artillery School is the School for Master Gunners.

32. The students of this school shall be such enlisted men, not exceeding one first-class gunner from each company of coast artillery, as may be assigned to it by orders from the War Department.

33. An enlisted man in order to be eligible as a candidate for the course of instruction must make application through military channels to the commandant for permission to attend the school. He must be a trained soldier of good habits and must satisfy his commanding officer of his ability to successfully pursue the course of the school.

34. Candidates who comply with the above conditions shall be examined at their posts in the following subjects: 1. Penmanship. 2. Spelling. 3. Arithmetic.

35. The examination shall be written, shall take place in the presence of a designated officer, and the questions shall be prepared by the staff of the school. The examination papers shall be forwarded to the commandant, who shall on June 1st of each year forward, through the Chief of Artillery, to the Military Secretary, his recommendations as to the candidates to be selected. The candidates finally selected by the War Department shall be discharged from the Service for the convenience of the Government. Men so discharged shall be at once re-enlisted and ordered to report at the school on the 25th of September following.

36. The course of instruction in one term beginning the 1st of October and ending the 15th of June following shall be both theoretical and practical and embrace the following subjects: 1. Algebra. 2. Geometry. 3. Trigonometry. 4. Range Tables. 5. Seacoast Engineering. 6. Artillery Methods and Instruments. 7. Mechanical Drawing. 8. Photo Printing.

37. Enlisted men who successfully complete the prescribed course of instruction shall receive certificates as master gunners. Those who fail to pass shall be required to rejoin their companies.

38. Master gunners shall wear the master gunner's chevron, shall not be required to perform guard or fatigue duty, except in emergency, and may be granted furloughs for one month before being required to rejoin their companies.

## COLUMN OF SQUADS TO THE FRONT.

Some time ago Capt. B. A. Poore invited attention through official channels to what is considered by him and also by a number of other officers to be a defect in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, i.e., no method of forming column of squads directly to the front, from the company in line, or from column of platoons. He referred to the desirability of such a movement in street parades when the flanks are against the curb, buildings, or a dense mass of spectators. Captain Poore gave the following as what he considered to be a good practicable way of forming the column of squads, or even of twos, directly to the front, so as to avoid embarrassment and raggedness of movement:

"At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, increasing the length of the step, if in march. At the command, *March*, the right squad moves forward; the squads on the left mark time until disengaged, when they oblique to the right in full step and follow the right squad. The rear rank of each squad resumes the full distance when it has the proper trace and has disengaged the squad on its left." Captain Poore proposed a similar method of forming column of twos directly to the front; also some additional movements for column of twos. As we stated in our issue of May 13 last, the First Division of the General Staff did not agree with the suggestion made by Captain Poore, and stated that in the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations the question of forming column of squads directly to the front from the company in line was given careful consideration; that the method suggested by him for executing the movement, and various other methods, were tested practically and found to be unsatisfactory, and this fact, together with the necessity that existed for reducing the number of movements, caused this and other movements not deemed essential to be omitted. A well known officer, who has made a study of tactics, writing us from Paris, France, in reference to the point made by Captain Poore, says: "Captain Poore may be interested in seeing that the



French drill regulations agree with him as to the necessity of the movement to carry it out very rapidly and simply, thus: "Section being in line, fours forward to the front. Sec. 168. The section forms column of fours to the right, from the halt or in march, in any direction by the command: Forward by fours, *March*. The first fraction, formed by the four right files, follows the chief of section, if he is in front, or marches in the indicated direction; the other fractions marking time, take their place in the column, behind the ones which precede them, by either obliquing or going fours right."

"Sec. 169. In forming left in front the command is By the left, forward by fours, *March*."

"Captain Poore will also learn that the French drill regulations of December, 1904, are written to 'teach the different units' to move in close order, with elasticity, rapidly, good order on all 'terrain,' which appears to be their principal divergence from those adopted recently by us."

#### NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

The Navy Department has sent out letters to the following officers commending their zeal and ability as turret or division officers, as evidenced by the scores made by their turrets or gun divisions at the record target practice of this year. Copies of these letters have been attached to the official records of the officers indicated. The type of turret gun is given after the name of the vessel.

#### VESSELS COMPETING FOR THE BATTLESHIP TROPHY.

Lieutenants C. M. Tozer, Oregon, 13-in. hydraulic; G. W. Laws, Wisconsin, 13-in. electric; J. M. Reeves, Wisconsin, 13-in. electric, and H. B. Price, Iowa, 12-in. hydraulic. Mid. J. O. Richardson, Monadnock, 10-in. hydraulic. Lieutenants T. D. Parker, Kentucky, 13-in. electric, 8-in. superimposed; F. L. Sawyer, Nevada, 12-in. electric; R. K. Crank, Missouri, 12-in. electric, and F. L. Pinney, Oregon, 8-in. steam.

Mid. C. E. Smith, New York, 8-in. steam; Ens. E. L. Finney, Kentucky, 8-in. electric, superimposed on 13-in.; Mid. N. W. Post, New York, 8-in. broadside and 1-pdr. R.F. Lieutenants J. H. Holden, Maine, 6-in. B.L.R. (50 caliber); W. G. Fay, U.S.M.C., Wisconsin, 6-in. R.F., and R. D. White, Wisconsin, 6-in. R.F. Capt. H. C. Snyder, U.S.M.C., Oregon, 6-in. R.F.; Ensigns H. A. Baldrige, Kentucky, 5-in. R.F., and S. H. R. Doyle, Kentucky, 5-in. R.F. Lieut. Y. S. Williams, Kearsarge, 5-in. R.F.

Capt. D. P. Hall, U.S.M.C., New York, 4-in. R.F. (Dir-Bar Mount); Ensigns W. J. Giles, Wisconsin, 6-pdr. S.A., and H. E. Cooke, Wisconsin, 6-pdr. S.A. Midshipmen E. F. Greene, Wisconsin, 6-pdr. S.A., and C. A. Richards, Oregon, 6-pdr. R.F. Ens. C. P. Huff, Wyoming, 6-pdr. S.A., Lieut. W. E. Smith, U.S.M.C., Monadnock, 6-pdr., 3-pdr., and 1-pdr. R.F.

#### VESSELS COMPETING FOR THE CRUISER TROPHY.

Ensigns P. W. Foote, Baltimore, 6-in. R.F. and 3-in. R.F.; G. P. Brown, Petrel, 6-in. gravity-return; A. Staton, Cleveland, 5-in. B.L.R., 50 caliber, and G. Darst, Raleigh, 5-in. R.F. Btans. J. C. Rickerts, Marblehead, 5-in. R.F. (Dir-Bar mount), and T. M. Cassidy, Newark, 3-in. R.F. Ensigns J. F. Green, Newark, 3-in. R.F., and J. Rodgers, Cincinnati, 6-pdr. S.A. H. D. Kingman, G.M., 2d Cl., Raleigh, 6-pdr. R.F.; Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., Raleigh, 1-pdr. R.F.

#### VESSELS COMPETING FOR THE GUNBOAT TROPHY.

Lieut. H. Laning, Dolphin, 4-in. R.F.; Mid. K. B. Crittenden, Frolic, 6-pdr. R.F.; Ensigns R. C. Davis, Paragua, 3-pdr. R.F., and C. S. Kerrick, Rainbow, 1-pdr. R.F.

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DECISIONS.

The War Department was informed this week that a small balloon, the property of the U.S. Signal Corps, is in the possession of one Frank Blanc, of Alta Vista, Kans., who refuses to give it up until he is paid the sum of \$20. The Department is informed that the balloon was recently used by the Artillery board at Fort Riley, and was found at Alta Vista by Mr. Blanc. The Acting Judge Advocate General has held, in an opinion, that the sending of the balloon on its voyage could not properly be held to constitute an abandonment of the property such as to entitle the finder to keep it. When the balloon went up in the air, it is held that the Government did not lose title to it. "Under this view," the Acting Judge Advocate General says, "the finder of the balloon is in the position of the finder of lost property; and acquires no title thereto as against the owner. Unless a reward has been offered, the finder has no lien on the property either for reward or expenses. It is recommended that the papers be referred to the Attorney General with request that he will instruct the U.S. attorney to take such steps in the matter as will result in the recovery of the possession of the balloon and turn the same over to the quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kans."

The Commissioner of Pensions recently wrote to the War Department requesting an opinion as to the "exact military status of a cadet at West Point." The Acting Judge Advocate General in reply forwarded to the Commissioner an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General on Jan. 16, 1905, which was published at that time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in which it was held that cadets at the Military Academy are not commissioned officers of the Army, but belong to a special class of enlisted men, whose appointments, duties and tenure of office are defined and established in appropriate enactments of Congress. To this opinion the Acting Judge Advocate General adds, in his letter to the Commissioner of Pensions: "That cadet service at the Military Academy has uniformly been held to be service in the sense that it carries longevity pay for officers, and also to be such service as counts, under retirement, for length of service."

The Acting Judge Advocate General was asked this week for a decision on the following point: A soldier is enlisted on Aug. 7, 1902, and in the second year of his service is convicted of absence without leave for two days. Does his third year of continuous service commence on Aug. 7 or 9? In answering this rather interesting question, the Acting Judge Advocate General has held as follows: "A period of absence without leave followed by a conviction for that offense is, under Paragraph 131, Army Regulations, time lost to the Government and must be made good by the soldier, for the reason that during his absence he has performed no service and has, therefore, to that extent broken his contract of enlistment for three full years. In the same way, the right to additional pay for continuous service does not accrue until he has completed two full years. If he has been absent without leave at any time during his first

two years, his service has not been continuous, and, therefore, the period of such unauthorized absence cannot be regarded as a period of service. He should be credited with such time as he may have served prior to his absence and denied all credit for the time he was absent. His service should then be credited from the date of his return to his command. In the present case, therefore, the third year would not commence until Aug. 9.

Of considerable interest to retired officers of the Army is an endorsement recently placed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army on a communication received by the War Department from the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey. The questions asked by the militia authorities of that State related to the right of Capt. Q. O'M. Gillmore, U.S.A., retired, who is serving with the militia of New Jersey as a brigadier general, to receive additional compensation from the State with which he is serving. The Adjutant General of New Jersey said that he had been advised that there is no Federal law or Army regulation which prohibits a retired officer of the Army, detailed with a State militia organization, from receiving from that State additional compensation. The office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army placed the following endorsement on this communication: "While there is no statute or regulation which would preclude an officer from accepting additional pay for holding office in the militia, Congress, by giving him the full pay and allowances of his grade, appears to have intended that such provision should be full compensation for his services. It is believed, therefore, that in furtherance of such an intention, a regulation might be adopted which would forbid an officer so detailed from receiving additional compensation from the State or Territory to which detailed." Paymaster General Dodge of the Army added the following endorsement: "No retired officer of the Army detailed for duty with the organized militia of any State should by virtue of holding a State commission, receive any compensation from the funds allotted to the State by the general Government under the Act of Jan. 21, 1903."

#### SCOTCH AND WATER TUBE BOILERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Mr. See seems to be greatly surprised at certain statements of fact in my letter published in your issue of July 15. This is of no great interest or importance, but Mr. See is very greatly mistaken when he says that the "features found in the superior arrangement of the interior of the Scotch boiler \* \* \* cannot be found, it is sad to relate, in any of the water tube boilers in vessels of this or any other navy."

The Scotch boiler has done good service, but its day of superiority has passed and, like everything else, it has given way to the demands of progress. Mr. See is behind the times if he thinks the Scotch boiler can still compete with the best water tube boilers, which to-day are being so largely installed in both the American and English navies, and to a less extent in other navies of the world.

In addition to all the manifest advantages of lightness, quick steaming, safety, etc., the following recent trials of H.M.S. King Edward VII. and H.M.S. Dominion are of interest. The King Edward VII. is equipped with both Scotch and water tube boilers, two-fifths of the power being of the former design and three-fifths of the latter. The Dominion has water tube boilers only.

In a thirty-hour trial at one-fifth power, the coal per I.H.P. on the King Edward VII. (using Scotch boilers only) was 2.63. A corresponding trial on the Dominion resulted in 1.93—a difference of 0.7 of a pound in favor of the water tube boilers as compared with the Scotch.

A second set of trials at 75 per cent. of full power, all boilers in both ships being in use, the coal per I.H.P. on the Scotch boiler was 1.96, as against 1.68 on the water tube.

The full power trials gave 2.17 for the King Edward VII. as against 1.77 for the Dominion, showing conclusively that even a partial installation of Scotch boilers on modern ships is an uneconomical proposition, aside from any other consideration.

In this connection the following trial trip results on a number of ships in our own Navy will be interesting.

Coal per I.H.P.		
Name of ship.	All machinery	I.H.P. per sq. ft. grate.
Chattanooga	1.72	11.70
Chattanooga	1.97	18.00
Tacoma	2.16	18.08
Cleveland	1.995	15.62
Denver	2.23	20.45
Galveston	1.93	18.50
Average	1.99	17.06

The latest vessel to have her official trial was the Charleston, equipped with water tube boilers. This vessel was designed for a full power of 21,000 I.H.P. During the trial 27,000 I.H.P. was developed, but the economy shown is unapproached by similar ships equipped with Scotch boilers, being 2.08 lbs. of coal per I.H.P. while developing nearly 20 I.H.P. per square foot of grate.

It is not generally understood that there is a vast difference in the merits of various kinds of water tube boilers, and "water tube" alone does not signify good design. Mr. See's contention, therefore, that any boiler which has not already been tried and proved a failure ought to have a ship set aside for its convenience, notwithstanding the experience and good judgment of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is not only impracticable, but would lead to endless confusion and expense to a people who desire a Navy equipped only with the best. The use of the Belleville boiler in the English navy is an example of this.

It is well to remember, also, that "guarantee" will not run a ship nor win a battle.

GEO. W. MELVILLE, Rear Admiral, Retired.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts, under Rear Admiral Evans, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, from Narragansett Pier. Mayor Boyle, with several other gentlemen, called upon Rear Admiral Evans shortly after his arrival and asked that the ships and the crews participate in the coming celebration of "Perry Day," at Newport. Rear Admiral Evans told the Mayor that he regretted that it would be impossible for him to have the vessels asked to participate in the celebration, because arrangements for the gun practice of his vessels during September had already been made and he could not allow anything to interfere with those arrangements. The ships were ordered to begin gun practice off Prov-

incetown Sept. 1, and the entire month will be devoted to that work. Admiral Evans assured the Mayor that he would send the Brooklyn and the ships of the cruiser squadron to Newport for Perry day, and that the crews of those ships would give a naval demonstration in honor of the battle of Lake Erie which would be worthy of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his gallant deeds on Lake Erie. He called attention to the fact that two of his captains, Raymond P. Rodgers, of the Kearsarge, and John A. Rodgers, of the Illinois, are lineal descendants of Commodore Perry. A special invitation was extended to Admiral Evans and Capt. R. P. Rodgers and J. A. Rodgers to be the guests of the city on Perry day.

The monitors Arkansas, Florida and Nevada left New London Aug. 23 for Washington, D.C., where they are due Aug. 26. The vessels carry a number of midshipmen from the Naval Academy, who are completing a cruise of instruction along the Atlantic coast as far north as New England. The midshipmen will inspect the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md., and the manufacture of guns and other ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard.

The Board on Construction of the Navy Department, at its recent meeting, considered exclusively the condition of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, now at the Boston Navy Yard. The reports of the various bureaus showed that it would be necessary to make repairs aggregating \$180,000 on the Prairie, and after considerable discussion the board decided to recommend that these repairs be made at the Boston Navy Yard. Some doubt is felt by officials of the Navy Department as to the advisability of spending \$180,000 on the Prairie, which is one-third of the original cost of the ship to the Government. The Secretary has not yet approved the recommendation of the board.

Dr. M. K. Elmer, late assistant surgeon, U.S.N., who was discharged from the Service March 20, 1905, after an examining board had found him not professionally qualified to perform the duties of a passed assistant surgeon at sea and on shore duty, filed a claim for one year's pay as given to Navy officers wholly retired from the Service, as prescribed by section 1505, Revised Statutes. The claim was disallowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department, whereupon Doctor Elmer appealed. The Comptroller of the Treasury, however, affirms the Auditor's ruling, pointing out that Section 1505, under which claimant was dropped from the Service, contains no provision for the payment of one year's pay to officers dropped because "not found professionally qualified."

In appreciation of the courtesies extended them in England and Gibraltar, the crews of the vessels of the First Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, are making arrangements to give the bluejackets of the British Atlantic Fleet the time of their lives, when they arrive at Newport, R.I., in October under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg. It has been decided to entertain the Britishers at a great banquet, smoker and theater party, and the visitors will also be taken in tow by American bluejackets, and shown the sights of the city. A committee, made up of B. Schumacher, chief quartermaster of the U.S.S. Maine; G. H. Samson, chief turret captain of the Massachusetts, and J. P. Loftus, boatswain's mate, first class, of the Missouri, has at its disposal a goodly sum, raised by subscription among the seamen, every cent of which is to be spent for the entertainment of the visitors. The British squadron will be escorted by the First Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Prince Louis of Battenberg will sail upon his flagship, the Drake, and following will come the Essex, the Cornwall and the Berwick. The ships of our Navy which make up the first squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet are the flagship Maine, the Missouri, the Kentucky, the Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Illinois, the Iowa, and the Massachusetts.

The submarine torpedoboot Plunger, which has been making ready at the navy yard, New York, for some two weeks for experiments at Oyster Bay in the presence of President Roosevelt, left the yard Aug. 22 under command of Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, in tow of the tug Apache, for Oyster Bay. In addition to Lieutenant Nelson she has on board C. W. Billings, gunner's mate, first class, in charge of the diving rudder; J. J. Walsh, chief electrician, in charge of the main switchboard for running the boat's propeller when submerged; C. E. Stein, chief machinist, in charge of the gasoline engine; J. K. Evans, chief machinist, assisting in the management of the gasoline engine; Edward Turk, electrician of the first class, in charge of the amidship well; J. A. Curtin, chief electrician, in charge of the adjusting tank; P. T. Ryan, second class gunner's mate, in charge of the air and water cistern, and W. A. Fisher, gunner's mate of the first class, in charge of the submarine torpedo battery. In addition to the vessel's regular crew above enumerated are carried two supernumeraries, W. G. Diercks, gunner's mate, first class, and R. C. Bulger, gunner's mate, second class.

Notwithstanding his retirement under the terms of the Personnel Law, Comdr. William H. Chambers, U.S.N., retired, has been assigned to additional duty as inspector of engineering material for the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the districts of Central Pennsylvania and Western New York. His headquarters are at Harrisburg, Pa. Inasmuch as Commander Chambers would not have retired for age until Oct. 16, 1920, it is probable that he will be retained on active duty for several years to come, the policy of the Department being to keep those officers on duty who retire before the age limit is reached, but to keep on the retired list those officers who retire for age.

Capt. Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., enjoys the somewhat rare distinction of commanding two naval stations and is also in charge of a naval district of defense as well. He is commandant of the naval stations of Port Royal and Charleston, S.C., and is in command of the 6th Naval District. His headquarters, however, will be at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., exercised the crews of the Battleship Squadron under his command in shore drills at Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 22, which were witnessed by a large gathering of people. After squadron drills at sea on Aug. 23 the vessels were due at Watch Hill, R.I., Aug. 25, to remain until Monday, Aug. 28, on which day they will sail for Provincetown to begin the fall target practice off that port.

The U.S. armored cruiser Maryland was floated from the new drydock at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 19, concluding the first official test of the new masonry basin. Everything moved smoothly and like clockwork, and everyone at the yard congratulated those in charge on the successful completion of the tests of the dock. The trial board, Capt. Perry Garst, commander, John L. Gow, naval constructor, R. M. Watts, and Civil En-



gleer F. Thompson, and L. E. Gregory, watched the work of undocking the Maryland from various stations about the big basin, while Naval Constructor Elliot Snow, in charge of the yard, directed the work of undocking. Immediately after the ship was floated out the entrance caisson was replaced and the dock freed of water by the electrical pumping plant. Only one pump was used, and it took three and one-half hours for the task. With both pumps in use the dock can be pumped in one hour and forty minutes. The test is said to have been satisfactory, and the leakage at the caisson was trivial and far less than was figured on.

The small schooner, N. S. Gallup, oil laden, manned by Capt. J. Andrews and his son, ran into the U.S.S. Kearsage in a heavy fog off Point Judith, R.I., Aug. 24, and can thank her stars that she ran into a big battleship so well manned as the Kearsage, rather than an ordinary vessel. Without any warning, the schooner suddenly smashed herself against the port bow of the Kearsage, stove a hole in herself, and filled, going over on her beam ends. Capt. R. P. Rogers, who was on the bridge when the collision occurred, ordered two boats lowered, which was done in a jiffy, and the captain and son and some barrels of oil were saved. The schooner was righted with steel hawsers, the hole in her bow was patched by a diver, and she was soon freed of water by pumps of the Kearsage, and held alongside the bow of the latter, the schooner was towed into Newport for repairs. She had a cargo of eighty barrels of kerosene oil, which was all lost save the eight barrels picked up by the boats of the Kearsage. The prompt action in saving the lives and raising the schooner was a highly commendable piece of work, and demonstrated what a clear-headed officer and a thoroughly trained crew can accomplish in an emergency.

The New York Sun states that Morgan Robertson, a well known writer of sea stories, has patented and sold to the Holland Torpedoboot Company a new periscope for submarines, which is much superior to any now in use. The most striking feature of the new invention, the Sun says, is the light used in the periscope. The new light invented or discovered by Mr. Robertson, it is said, is so powerful and his device for collecting it so comprehensive, that the observers can scan the sea in all directions. Whether the device is confined to the receiving apparatus, the lens of the periscope, or whether it also includes a radiating appliance by which fluorescent rays are distributed, nobody has been able to learn, owing to the secrecy with which the inventor's work has been guarded. It is only certain that, according to the inventor, while the present periscope takes in only an arc of the horizon, ranging from 60 to 90 degrees, the improved apparatus is expected to cover the entire circle. The remarkable thing about the new invention, according to the claim of the inventor, is that the diffusive power of the light rays used is so great that no one aboard an enemy's ship can detect the location of the submarine using it.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte under date of Aug. 16 has written to Yeoman Charles Dick Sutton, of the cruiser Detroit, highly commending his conduct in saving a shipmate from drowning. At the time the deed was performed Yeoman Sutton was serving upon the cruiser Detroit at Boston, but is now on the Hancock. The Detroit was discharging stores at the wharf in Boston on July 30, when H. G. Miller, an apprentice seaman, fell off the gangplank into the water between the ship and the wharf. Ensign Wilbert Smith, U.S.N., of the Detroit, who was in charge of the work, reported that Miller was able to swim though apparently partially stunned by the fall and could make no headway against the strong tide then running. Sutton jumped overboard and succeeded in bringing him to the float between the ship and the wharf. Had not Miller had assistance it is probable that he could not have reached the float. Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther in forwarding Ensign Smith's report said: "All ship's boats, and in fact, all means of rendering assistance had been sent into shore as the ship was nearly ready to go out of commission. In my opinion the act of Sutton is worthy of commendation." Secretary Bonaparte's comment upon the matter is as follows: "The promptness and forgetfulness of self displayed by you in the successful effort to rescue a shipmate from drowning merits and receives the commendation of the Department." This is the first occasion which Secretary Bonaparte had had to commend the personal bravery of an enlisted man of the Navy.

By the recent voluntary retirement of Rear Admiral J. H. Rainier, the British navy has lost an officer who has seen nearly fifty years' service. During the early eighties he was largely instrumental in putting down the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, and also enjoys the very rare distinction of having commanded in action the forces of five different nations during his captaincy of the Rodney, when he led the English, French, Russian, Austrian and Italian landing parties at Selinos Kastelli, in the Cretan insurrection of 1897, and successfully relieved the beleaguered Turkish garrison and Moslem inhabitants of Kandanos.

The British Admiralty have given orders for a flotilla of twelve turbine torpedoboot destroyers to be built for coast service. Their displacement will vary from 220 tons to 230 tons. They will be named Dragonfly, Firefly, Grasshopper, Greenfly, Gaddy, Glowworm, Gnat, Cricket, Mayfly, Moth, Sandfly and Spider. During the current fiscal year over a million dollars will be spent on their construction.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
FIRST SQUADRON.

##### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral

Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I.

##### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

##### Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived Aug. 23 at Gloucester, Mass.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Aug. 23 at New London, Conn.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived Aug. 24 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Aug. 24 at Whitestone, N.Y.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Aug. 22 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

##### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Arrived Aug. 21 at Kingston, Jamaica.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived Aug. 21 at Kingston, Jamaica.

##### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Topeka, in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Aug. 21 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Werlich. Arrived Aug. 21 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Santo Domingo City.

##### COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, commander.

Send mail for ships of this Squadron to Annapolis.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickens). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At New London, Conn.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed Aug. 23 from New London for Indian Head, Md.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At New London, Conn.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed Aug. 23 from New London for Indian Head, Md.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. At New London, Conn.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Aug. 23 from New London for Indian Head, Md.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At New London, Conn.

TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Sailed Aug. 23 from New London, Conn., for Solomons, Md.

##### DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.

The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

WHIPPLE, A. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Aug. 17 at New London, Conn. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived Aug. 17 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn. Address there.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Aug. 22 at New London, Conn. Address there.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. J. S. Hutchinson, master. At Caimanera, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Secombe, master. Arrived Aug. 21 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Aug. 20 at Frenchman Bay, Me. Send mail to East La Moine, Me.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Austen Kautz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Aug. 17 at San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived Aug. 17 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Clifford J. Boush to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. At Port Angeles, Wash.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall, At Victoria, B.C.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns. To be placed out of commission at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

##### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At Port Angeles, Wash.

##### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

##### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Manila, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At Chefoo, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Chefoo, China.

##### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

##### Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Dudley W. Knox.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Ensign George W. Steele, jr. Arrived Aug. 19 at Chefoo, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Aug. 19 at Chefoo, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Ensign Joseph R. Defrees. Arrived Aug. 19 at Chefoo, China.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. Arrived Aug. 19 at Chefoo, China.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived Aug. 19 at Chefoo, China.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Aug. 23 at Chemulpo, Korea.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. At Chefoo, China.

##### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Shanghai, China.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Manila, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Mare Island, Cal.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At Shanghai, China.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At Woosung, China.

##### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Arrived Aug. 13 at Grao de Valencia, Spain.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement. Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired. At Grao de Valencia, Spain.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Bona, Algeria.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Aug. 19 at Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Aug. 23 at Boston, Mass.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

D'UBUQUE (gunboat), Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived Aug. 23 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of the Postmaster in New York city.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Provincetown, Mass.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. Sailed Aug. 12 from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Portsmouth, N.H.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.



NASHVILLE, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 ONIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.  
 ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.  
 OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At New York city preparing for commission.  
 PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.  
 PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 PONTIAC (tug). Arrived Aug. 14 at Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.  
 POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.  
 RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
 RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. Sailed Aug. 15 from Washington for Norfolk, Va.  
 SEVERN. Comdr. William C. P. Muir, retired. Sailed Aug. 21 from New London for Solomon, Md. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.  
 SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.  
 SIOUX (tug). Arrived Aug. 4 at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SOLACE (transport). Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 STANDISH (tug). Lieut. Harry A. Wiley. Arrived Aug. 8 at Annapolis, Md.  
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.  
 SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.  
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.  
 TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 TRAFALGAR (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Annapolis, Md.  
 UNADILLA (tug). Sailed July 29 from Port Harford for Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.  
 VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Chicago, Ill. Address there.  
 WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. W. R. Gherardi. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

#### Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
 DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Provincetown, Mass.  
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 HOLLAND (submarine). Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Aug. 3 at Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 PIKE (submarine). Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 PLUNGER (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Oyster Bay, L.I.  
 PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Sailed Aug. 9 from Portsmouth for Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
 SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. V. S. Houston. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irwin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.  
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr.

Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrone Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Brest August 16; arrive Madeira August 25; leave Madeira, Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Funchal Aug. 15; due at New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.  
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

ALBANY. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
 ANNAPOLIS. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 BANCROFT. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 BUFFALO. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 CELTIC. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
 CONCORD. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. To go in commission in command of Comdr. C. J. Boush.  
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 GLACIER. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 GLOUCESTER. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 HELENA. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 INDIANA. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
 ISLA DE CUBA. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 ISLA DE LUZON. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 MACHIAS. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 MARIETTA. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
 MONTEREY. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 MONTGOMERY. At the naval station, League Island, Pa.  
 NEW ORLEANS. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 NEW YORK. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 PETREL. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 PRAIRIE. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 SAN FRANCISCO. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 VICKSBURG. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 WHEELING. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
 WILMINGTON. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 YORKTOWN. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 18.—Rear Admiral C. J. Barclay detached command navy yard and station, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 8, 1905; to home.  
 Capt. W. T. Burwell detached command Independence, Sept. 5, 1905; to duty as commandant of the navy yard and station, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 8, 1905.  
 Comdr. B. W. Hodges commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Comdr. J. H. Hetherington, retired, detached Minneapolis, to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.  
 Lieut. Comdrs. W. M. Crose and G. R. Marvel commissioned lieutenant commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Lieuts. (J.G.) R. Morris, C. R. Train, G. W. Steele, and E. E. Scranton commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Ensign F. R. Nalle orders July 25, 1905, modified; detached Yankee; to home and wait orders.  
 P.A. Surg. A. E. Peck commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 27, 1904.  
 Asst. Paymr. A. S. Peters detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty as commissary officer of naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., on Sept. 30, 1905.  
 Chief Btsn. F. E. Radcliffe commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from Sept. 1, 1904.

AUG. 19.—Comdr. C. J. Boush detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., Sept. 1, 1905; to command Concord.  
 Lieut. R. H. Jackson orders of Aug. 16, 1905, modified; detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Colorado as navigating officer.

#### AUG. 20.—SUNDAY.

AUG. 21.—Comdrs. H. O. Dunn and V. S. Nelson commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Lieut. Comdrs. A. L. Norton and J. F. Hubbard commissioned lieutenant commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Lieut. W. K. Wortman, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Lieut. S. W. Bryant commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from July 1, 1905.  
 Corp. J. T. Winn granted six months' sick leave.  
 War. Mach. J. T. Riley to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the torpedo boats in reserve at that yard.  
 Mate F. Josephson detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Mate J. Murphy detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Paymr. Ck. H. S. Farish, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, for duty on board the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., accepted, to take effect Aug. 22, 1905.

AUG. 22.—Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Dodd to San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, 1905, for duty as assistant to the commandant of the Pacific Naval District.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Braunersreuther detached duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., Aug. 25, 1905.  
 Lieut. P. Foley detached Nashville; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 Lieut. H. O. Stickney to naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1905.  
 Pay. Insp. W. W. Woodhull, retired, detached duty as pay officer of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and continue other duties.  
 Paymr. M. M. Ramsay to duty as pay officer of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 31, 1905.  
 War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Iowa.  
 War. Mach. R. Iversen detached Iowa; to home and thirty days' leave.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S. Asiatic Station, Manila, Aug. 23, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Kline detached Raleigh; to home.  
 Lieut. Comdr. I. K. Seymour discharged treatment, naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to Raleigh.  
 Capt. W. S. Hughes, retired, detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.  
 First Lieut. F. C. McConnell detached Olongapo Station; to naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Chief Gun. J. C. McDermott detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Btsn. D. Montague, discharged treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home.

AUG. 23.—Comdr. G. W. Mentz to navy yard, League Island, Pa., Sept. 1, 1905, for duty as ordnance officer of that yard.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1905.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell detached Newark; to Washington, D.C., for duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. Stepp detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.  
 Passed Asst. Paymr. H. de F. Mel orders Aug. 12, 1905, modified; to Concord.

AUG. 24.—Capt. A. F. Dixon, S. P. Comly, D. H. Mahan, W. B. Bayley, D. D. V. Stuart, and T. Porter commissioned captains from July 1, 1905.

Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired, to Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 1, for duty as superintendent of Pennsylvania Nautical School, and additional duty commanding Saratoga.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Morgan commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. W. R. Gherardi detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay; to command Yankton.

Lieut. A. Althouse detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, Sept. 1, to office of Naval Intelligence, Washington.

Lieut. J. V. Chase detached command Whipple; to command Hull.

Asst. Paymr. H. I. McCrea detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsns. G. B. Moncrief and E. M. Isaac detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk; to Glacier.

Chief Btsn. H. Sweeney to Yankton.

Btsn. F. Miller detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk; to Glacier.

Pharm. F. Wood, retired, detached Naval Medical School, Washington; to home.

Second Lieut. B. B. Gossett appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Aug. 18, 1905.

Paymr. Ck. E. N. Williams appointment dated Oct. 27, 1904, duty Topeka, revoked.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 18.—Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to New York and examine the steam machinery of the Calumet, and to Chester, Pa., for inspection duty.  
 Third Lieut. G. E. Wilcox ordered to the Forward for temporary duty.

AUG. 19.—Capt. W. S. Howland granted an extension of leave for thirty days.  
 First Lieut. S. M. Landrey granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

AUG. 21.—Second Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell ordered before a medical board at marine hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24, for physical examination.

Commanding Officer, Penrose, report immediately to Captain Hanks, commanding Hamilton for patrol duty.

Second Asst. Engr. C. I. Day commissioned a second assistant engineer.

Second Asst. Engr. J. T. Carr commissioned a second assistant engineer.

AUG. 22.—Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, retired from active service on account of physical disability, and detached from McCulloch.

AUG. 24.—Capt. J. H. Quinan relieved from duty in connection with life-saving service on Aug. 31, and ordered to command the Seminole.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 17.—Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, upon expiration of present sick leave, directed to await orders.

AUG. 18.—Capt. Charles S. Hatch, granted leave for one month from Sept. 12, 1905.

AUG. 21.—Second Lieut. Alexander B. Mikell, granted an extension of sick leave for three months.

AUG. 23.—Second Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Capt. James C. Breckinridge, upon being discharged from naval hospital, Washington, D.C., granted leave for two months.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel, Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. L. T. Cutter. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Arctic cruise.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Gulfport, Miss.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. L. Sill. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fenger. Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Bering Sea cruise.

RUSH—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Gulfport, Miss.

TETIS—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISMETT—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 21, 1905.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., who succeeded the late Capt. George M. Stoney, in command of the ships at the Naval Academy, will leave on Aug. 30 to assume the duties of navigating officer of the U.S.S. Kearsarge. His successor at the local station has not been named.

The old midshipmen's "main quarters" building at the Naval Academy is now a thing of the past. The famous old building has been torn down, and one standing on Lover's Lane can now look clear across the new athletic field to the Marine Barracks parade ground.

The first and second divisions of the new fourth class were given their first march under arms through the streets of Annapolis Saturday morning and presented a good appearance on parade.

After the midshipmen complete the summer cruise the Newark, Nevada and Hartford will remain at the Academy for the practice of midshipmen in seamanship drills.

It is understood that word has been received from the commanding officers of the midshipmen's practice fleet, now at New London, showing that over fifty of the future admirals have been disciplined for deficiencies in conduct and studies by having portions, or all of their September leave, taken from them. The vessels of the fleet will sail from New London, Aug. 24, for the capes of the Chesapeake.

The following additional midshipmen were admitted to the Naval Academy after having had their final physical examination delayed for minor operations: Walter A. Edwards, Pa.; William N. Porter, Ohio; W. F. Leland, Kan.; Oscar C. Green, Fla.; Richard McCall Elliott, Jr., Pa., and Ralph Glover Haxton, Ind.

Professor Thatcher Clark, of the Academic staff, left Monday for a short vacation, which he will spend at Asbury Park, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis B. Wills, U.S.M.C., were tendered a surprise party Friday night by a number of friends, at their residence on Prince George street. About ten couples joined in the surprise, and during the evening played cards and progressive games.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 18, 1905.

Last week Miss Alice Hall, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived here on a visit to her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, of the Marine Corps, and as Mrs. Hall is one of the popular young matrons of the yard her month's stay here will be made very pleasant. On Friday, Aug. 10 she was the motif for a pleasant affair given by Mrs. Hall, for a number of the ladies are enthusiastic bridge players. Mrs. Hall had had the rooms decorated entirely with sweet peas and the effect was charming. Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood won the first prize, while Mrs. Hickock, of Scranton, made the second. Other guests were Mrs. F. J. Drake, Mrs. C. N. Offley, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. John Irwin, sr., Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, Miss Helen Robertson, of Philadelphia, Mrs. I. T. Hagner and Mrs. H. A. Evans. On the following Monday afternoon Mrs. McCrear, mother of Mrs. Hall, entertained at her home in Vallejo in honor of the latter's guest.

Ensign Edward H. Dodd, of the destroyer Paul Jones, spent a couple of days at the yard last week, here for examination for promotion. He left Saturday to rejoin his vessel. Lieut. Alexander N. Mitchell returned Thursday for San Diego. Lieut. E. B. Larimer has also returned, and both are on duty aboard the Independence, but Lieutenant Mitchell has been detailed to live aboard the prison ship Manila, recently completed and anchored near the Independence. He and Mrs. Mitchell will take up their quarters aboard the ship in a few days.

Miss Helen Robertson, of Philadelphia, arrived Thursday and will spend some time as the guest of Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, who entertained at luncheon in her honor early in the week. Pink and white sweet peas formed an attractive centerpiece. Covers were laid for eight, the other guests being Mrs. C. L. Bent, of Alameda, Mrs. Hayley Bennett, of Little Rock, Mrs. D. P. Hall, Miss Alice Hall, Mrs. H. A. Evans and Mrs. C. G. Smith. Several other ladies were asked in for the afternoon, when five hundred was played. The first and second prizes were won by Mrs. Charles G. Smith and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, respectively, while Miss Hall won the booby prize. Present for the afternoon were Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Mrs. T. T. Craven and Mrs. I. T. Hagner.

Mrs. Cleland N. Offley, who, with her children, has been spending the greater part of the summer at Pacific Grove, has returned to Vallejo, where she has made her home during much of the time of Lieutenant Offley's term of duty on the Solace.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Franklin McMillan, Art. Corps, have returned from their wedding trip and are about to take up their residence at the Presidio, where their quarters will probably be the scene of much festivity during the coming winter. As Mrs. McMillan, as Miss Leontine Blakeman, was prominent in society in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan have recently been guests at a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. Silas Palmer at their San Mateo home.

Capt. S. L. Falson, U.S.A., who has spent a long leave in the East, has returned to Fort Mason, where he will be on duty until the early part of October, when he will sail for the Philippines with his regiment, the 13th Infantry.

Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, who returned recently from a month's visit to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland is at present at Pacific Grove, where he will remain for a couple of weeks. P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith have returned from San Diego, where the former has been on temporary duty.

On Monday, Aug. 14, the train bringing the Bennington's injured from the Southern city arrived at Port Costa, where the tug Unadilla was waiting to convey them to the yard. Fleet Surg. Victor C. B. Means, Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger, of the Independence, and Asst. Surg. Frank E. McCullough, of the Pensacola, all of whom have been busy at the scene of the Bennington disaster, came up with the injured. Mrs. Kindelberger, who has been staying at San Diego and Coronado, also returned on the special train. All of the injured men stood the trip well and only one was brought here on a stretcher. Skin grafting will have to be done in probably a half dozen or more cases.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, of the Independence, entertained at dinner aboard that ship on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 12, the guests being Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Jolly, Miss Burwell, Miss Helen Robertson, and Asst. Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke.

The Five Hundred Club of the yard was entertained on Tuesday evening at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake. Mrs. George B. Ransom won the prize.

Miss Katherine Glass came Sunday for a few days' visit as the guest of Mrs. Richard N. Cutts. Her fiancé, Asst. Surg. Francis M. Munson, who returned from the Orient on the Lawton, reported for treatment at the hospital here on Wednesday. His marriage to Miss Glass, it is said, will take place within a few weeks, as Surgeon Munson will go East for his promotion next month, and is desirous of taking his bride with him.

Mrs. George Andrews and her daughter, Miss Alice Andrews, who have been spending the winter in Washington, D.C., are expected to return to San Francisco within a week or two. Colonel Andrews spent his two months' leave in the East with his wife and daughter and will return with them.

Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, of the Wyoming, and Mrs. Dunbar are at the New Bernard, in Vallejo, and as the Wyoming is to be placed out of commission at once their friends are hoping that Surgeon Dunbar may be assigned to duty at the naval hospital of the yard, taking the

assignment made vacant by the detachment of Surg. Charles P. Bagg a few months ago.

On Wednesday Mrs. William T. Burwell was the hostess at a most enjoyable luncheon, aboard the Independence, the guests being Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. Hickock, Mrs. Jolly, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, Miss Patty Palmer, Mrs. D. Hall, Miss Alice Hall, Miss Ruth Simons, Mrs. C. G. Smith and Miss Burwell, this will be among the last functions given by Mrs. Burwell, as Captain Burwell expects to be detached from the Independence on or about Sept. 11. They have, however, issued invitations for a dance aboard ship on Friday evening, Aug. 25.

Miss Louise Menefee, who has been spending the summer with her mother in Vallejo, left on Wednesday for Berkeley, where she will resume her studies at the University of California. During the past two weeks Miss Menefee has been entertaining Miss Anne Tucker, of Honolulu, who is also a student at the university.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly entertained a few friends at a pleasant informal musicale. There were present in addition to their guests, Miss Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans, Paymr. and Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Col. James Mahoney, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, Dr. Burwell, Asst. Engr. F. H. Cooke and William Burwell. Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell and Lieut. E. B. Larimer went to Oakland on Thursday, to be guests at a house party at the home of Senator George C. Perkins.

Lieut. W. Howard, who returned from the Orient on the Lawton, has reported for medical treatment at the hospital.

The Wyoming is still in drydock, but she has begun turning in stores and will be placed out of commission within a few days. Already many of the officers who have been detached, are leaving her. The Bennington arrived here at seven o'clock last evening, looking as clean and handsome as ever, with nothing on the exterior to give indication of the awful disaster which occurred aboard her. The ship was towed up the coast by the Chicago, the tug Fortune, in command of Ensign Stanley Woods, hovering near to give assistance if necessary. The Chicago came only as far as the Twin Brothers, where the gunboat was taken in tow by the Fortune and the tug Unadilla. The funeral of one of the Bennington's dead, Edward Burton Robinson, whose body was disinterred at the request of his mother from the military cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, was held at the chapel here on Thursday. Interment was made with full military honors in the naval cemetery.

On last Monday memorial services were held at the theater at San Diego for the Bennington's dead, the officers and men from the Chicago and Bennington attending. That afternoon the ships left for their trip up the coast, and when opposite Point Loma a stop was made and a last visit paid to the little cemetery in which so many of the dead sleep.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1905.

Fort Constitution, N.H., and the Portsmouth Navy Yard were recently visited and at the former place Capt. Ellisha S. Benton had a most cordial welcome for the Army and Navy Journal representative. He has as guests his sister, Mrs. C. H. Nelson, of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. C. Cox.

Congratulations are in order on the birth of a son to Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Murray, at Fort Constitution, whom they have named Lloyd Calhoun Murray. In honor of Lieutenant Murray's Southern connections.

Matters are in a state of upheaval at the post owing to many improvements in progress, but the picturesque features of the original fort are of interest to all visitors—Japanese and Russians included. Just now the 10th Artillery Band from Fort Banks, Mass., is quartered there and the music at guard mount is greatly appreciated. This band has made a distinct hit at the Hotel Wentworth and its leader, J. G. Wentworth, is being congratulated on all sides.

Col. J. M. K. Davis and Mrs. Davis are getting settled at Fort Banks, Winthrop. Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, who served on the staffs of Brig. Gen. John L. Tienron, retired, and Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, is still at headquarters, although the staff of Colonel Davis has not yet been officially announced. Capt. James F. Howell and family are away enjoying the Captain's three months' leave. Lieut. Brainerd Taylor has gone to his new post at New Orleans, where Mrs. Taylor and their young son will join him when advisable. Lieut. Harry J. Matthews has arrived at Fort Banks from Fort Monroe and taken quarters adjoining Captain Howell. Mrs. Frederick W. Philster, wife of Capt. Philster, is visiting relatives in New York. At the post things are somewhat dull owing to the loan of its famous band to Portsmouth, N.H.

Fort Strong rejoices in a bride—Mrs. Rhoades, wife of Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, their wedding being quite a recent affair, at Nashua, N.H., which city has given three brides to the Army this year. Cupid is getting busy at Fort Strong, for the engagement is just announced of Rachel Fuller, of Boston, and Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, who served as best man at the wedding of his brother officer, Lieutenant Rhoades. Lieutenant Wheatley is now at Fremont, S.C.

Fort Warren has several new officers, with Major William B. Horner in command. Returning to this district is 1st Lieutenant Homer E. Grant a former member of the M.V.M., stationed at Fort Warren and at present on leave until Sept. 1. Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., is one of the popular officers at this post, and Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart always has a cordial welcome for visitors.

In September the Salem Light Infantry Association will celebrate its centennial by suitable exercises. Hon. Seth Low, of New York, is to deliver the principal address, being a son of the Hon. Abel Abbot Low, a native of Salem. There will be a joint parade of the veterans and the young members to be reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and other military men. An oldtime military camp will be established on the common and dinner served there, to say nothing of three brass bands. Major C. Edincoff Peabody is commander of the veterans; Capt. William H. Perry of the active members forming Co. H, 8th Inf., M.V.M.; Col. W. A. Few commanding the regiment. The charter of the first company was granted Feb. 22, 1805, so that none of the original members survive. Interest has never faltered, the citizens taking much pride in the company.

"The Service School, M.V.M.," is the latest to concern the National Guard of Massachusetts. Orders were issued Monday by Adjutant Gen. Stopford for the establishment of these schools of instruction all along the line. Commanding officers are the official organizers, who are to report their progress Sept. 15. The school year for theoretical study will comprise twenty-five weeks, and courses are arranged on a basis intended to require three hours' work for each week of the school year, two hours to independent study and one to recitations, etc. Certificates of proficiency will be issued, and the school is for officers of the line and enlisted men generally.

Mrs. Davis, wife of the new commanding officer of the district here, is a sister of William Carey Sanger, ex-Assistant Secretary of War. Her daughter is the wife of Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., of Fort Monroe. Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne comes from Fort Monroe to succeed Capt. Samuel C. Vestal at Fort Andrews. This post may take on some social life as Mrs. Kilbourne is said to be an excellent hostess.

Capt. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., acting under orders from the War Department, inspected Governor Douglas and his glittering staff, Monday. This is the first time for such a proceeding, which under the "Dick Bill" is to be a regular thing. Headquarters of the 1st and 2d Brigades were also looked over. Adjutant Gen. Stopford gave a luncheon for Major Walke at Parker's.

Three cruisers left Massachusetts Bay Tuesday with the Naval Brigade on board on a week's tour of in-

struction. They were—the Brooklyn, Chattanooga and Tacoma. Admiral Sigsbee was not on board his flagship, being on leave and visiting friends at Watch Hill, R.I.

The Dubuque is anchored near the Navy Yard, arriving from Portsmouth, and farther down the harbor is the Government steamer General Knox, at Fort Strong. Mrs. Wilmore W. Blackmar, wife of the late Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., has presented to the order the handsome saddle, bridle and blanket ordered for the coming encampment at Denver. It will be used by General King and his successors.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Shipton have left Fort McKinley, Me., for their new station at Fort Totten, N.Y. Mrs. Shipton was one of the hostesses at the recent hop tendered in honor of the fleet officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Rear Admiral John J. Read, U.S.N., retired, is making a visit with former friends at Portsmouth. Major William H. Kell, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kell, who have been at the Rockingham, left Tuesday for Boston to see Mrs. Kell's sister, Mrs. Edgar M. Jewett, off for Europe. They go to Atlantic City for the rest of the summer.

M. H. B.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 21, 1905.

Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Med. Dept., has arrived from Denver. Capt. and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., have returned from a visit with relatives in Omaha. Lieuts. W. A. Alfante, C. D. Herron, and J. M. Cummings, 18th Inf., who have been at Fort Sheridan for the past few weeks, will not return to the post for some time. Mrs. George Norton, of Wheeling, W. Va., and children, are the guests of Mrs. Norton's brother, Dr. Mirge Thomas, of the Federal prison.

Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, 4th Cav., is in the city, the guest of friends, and will be here for a few days before leaving for San Francisco to sail with his regiment. Capt. David Baker, Med. Dept., will leave shortly for Fort Niobrara. Miss Hortense Street, of Lawrence, Kas., is the guest of her brother, Lieut. C. R. Street, 18th Inf. Capt. R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav., left Monday evening for the Portland exposition.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, formerly of the garrison, will spend the month of August and part of September with his family at Johnstown, Pa.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Anne Mason Gregory, 6th U.S. Inf., at Cebu, P.I. Mrs. Gregory came to this post a bride, about two years ago, Lieutenant Gregory being stationed here at that time.

Capt. R. H. Hubler, Co. H, 3d Inf., Ohio N.G., arrived Tuesday to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School. Capt. O. E. Hunt, 18th Inf., returned Monday from an extended trip through California.

The rifle team from the 3d Regiment, National Guard, of Missouri, are at the target range and while here the men are quartered with the companies of the 18th Infantry, while the officers are guests of officers of the garrison. The officers of the 3d are Capt. W. E. Montgomery, Capt. George McGinnis, Capt. F. C. Hoose, and Lieut. F. W. Shark. Lieut. W. E. Batsford, of the National Guard of Iowa, and Lieut. W. O. Selkirk, of the National Guard of Texas, arrived the last of the week.

The Engineer and Signal Corps companies were out on a long march on Tuesday.

Capt. R. R. Raymond, C.E., has returned from a short stay at Fort Riley. Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 15th Cav., arrived Wednesday. Lieut. L. M. Adams, C.E., is home from Fort Riley.

The quarters of Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., were struck by lightning Wednesday night. No one was injured, but the electric lights of the post were put out for some time.

A large party of about 1,200 guests arrived on the L. K. and W. Railroad Wednesday to visit the post and Federal prison. The excursionists were shown over the grounds and were very much pleased with the attentions given by the officials.

A very pretty wedding was performed by Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, in Leavenworth, Kas., at the home of the bride, Miss Mary Pauline Royer, who was united in marriage to William C. Crane, of Co. D, Engineers.

A cablegram was received Wednesday by Mrs. Dods-worth, of the city, announcing the birth of a daughter, on Aug. 16, to the wife of Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 6th Inf., at Tacloban, P.I. Mrs. Stahl was formerly Miss Helen Dods-worth, of the city, and she and her husband were stationed here the past year.

Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., has returned from his summer outing. Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav., has arrived at this post. Capt. A. J. MacNab will spend a few days here, en route to his station at Fort Sheridan. Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Traub, 13th Cav., returned Thursday from a tour in Spain. A large number of officers and ladies were at the officers' club to greet them.

Lieut. Frederick W. Hersher, 4th Cav., left Friday for San Francisco, to remain with his regiment until it sails, Sept. 5, when he will go to Richmond, Va., to be on recruiting duty. While here he was the guest of Mr. Edward McGonigle, of the city. Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., is the guest of friends here.

The services at the chapel Sunday nights still have a larger attendance than the chapel can accommodate. Last evening the chaplain delivered a lecture, "The Three Great Stages," and Mrs. Edson Lewis sang "A Beckoning Voice," by Wilson.

The urgent need for an attractive place for the enlisted men, where they may meet for informal entertainment, may lead to the setting apart of Union Hall for this purpose. Captain Normoyle, quartermaster, proposes to connect the building with the central heating plant and renovate it. Some games have been secured and the stock of magazines has been doubled. A piano has been rented and the men are looking forward to the organization of various clubs, for providing entertainment. The auditorium is beautifully adapted to the stereopticon, and Chaplain Axton will be invited to use his machine quite frequently. The use of Union Hall will be, no doubt, only for this winter, as plans for a fine permanent building for this are being discussed.

Some changes are to be made in the rooms in the Staff College. A room in the basement will be fitted up for a laboratory for the use of the student officers of the Signal Corps. The windows will be enlarged and the room put in perfect condition.

Lieuts. M. C. Tyler, J. L. Schley, and L. M. Adams left Friday for Washington. Lieut. J. F. Righter, jr., spent Friday in Kansas City. Mrs. Rockhill, wife of Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, Med. Dept., who has been the guest of her brother, Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., for the past week, left Thursday for her home at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

The new Engineer stables will be completed and ready for use by the time the 3d Battalion soldiers arrive.

Capt. Fox Conner, from Brooklyn, N.Y., was a guest here Saturday. Lieut. J. B. Barnes, who has been spending some time in Salt Lake City, returned the latter part of the week. Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., left Saturday to join Mrs. McFarland, who is the guest of her mother at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.

All of the student officers were due Saturday and the quartermaster departments presents a busy scene taking care of the freight and baggage. Twenty cars of freight arrived at the Missouri-Pacific station Saturday.

The post baseball team played the J. J. Foster team Sunday afternoon.

Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav., formerly an aide to Gen. Leonard Wood while in Santiago, Cuba, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lawton.

Mrs. Cochran, niece of Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, who has been the guest of her brother in Zanesville, Ohio, for the past six weeks, met with what might have proved to be a serious accident while driving. The horses became frightened and she was thrown from a high seat of a cart and fell between the dash-board and the horse's heels. She escaped with a few bruises, Mrs.



Cochran will visit in Kentucky and Columbus, Ohio, before returning to Leavenworth to join Gen. and Mrs. Freeman, who will come in from their ranch some time in September.

Lieut. Douglass Potts has returned from a three months' visit in the East.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Col., Aug. 20, 1905.

Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., and Miss Mansfield, entertained at a luncheon last Thursday Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, Major and Mrs. N. P. Phister, and Major and Mrs. E. H. Brown.

Lieut. D. W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., is on special duty with Gen. F. D. Baldwin, the division commander, during the latter's inspection of the northwestern portion of the Division. General Baldwin's party was recently at Glenwood Springs, a noted health resort in the southwestern part of the State.

The fishing in the mountain streams near the post is especially good this year and a number of parties of officers and of enlisted men have gone out during the month for a few days' fishing and camping.

Sergt. Major C. J. Dolph, 2d Inf., was one of those who drew a successful number last week in the distribution of homesteads in the Utah, Indian reservation, which has been opened to settlement. Sergeant Major Dolph will await his retirement before settling on his homestead.

Major E. H. Browne, 2d Inf., and Masters Harry Browne and Walter Marquart have returned from a fishing trip up Bear Creek canyon.

Lieut. W. R. Standiford and Lieut. G. A. Wleczorek left, on Friday, for Fort Leavenworth to enter the schools.

A number of the officers from Fort Logan went to Littleton, Col., last evening to attend the initiation of Lieut. G. W. Edgerly, 2d Inf., to the Masonic lodge there.

Private Lee Spear, Co. F, 2d Inf., was held up on a lonely road near the post some days ago by two civilians. Spear showed fight and, as a result, was wounded in the right hand, losing the first two fingers.

The 2d Infantry band was engaged for the parade of the Eagles in Denver last Thursday, and received an ovation all along the line. Denver for the past week has been filled with Eagles, attending the national convention.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1905.

Many of the troops of the 11th Cavalry will be away from the post attending fairs and carnivals during the late summer. Troop G leaves for Terre Haute, Ind., Thursday, where they will give exhibition drills, etc. This troop is well drilled in fancy riding and made a great "hit" last summer. The troop will go by rail and the expenses of the trip are borne by the Terre Haute Fair Association.

Troop E also goes on a practice march to Eldon, Iowa, to a country fair. The trip will be made overland, both ways, a distance of 180 miles.

The Iowa Rifle Association held their annual shoot on the Fort Des Moines target range. The National Guard won the first prize, the Regulars of Fort Des Moines taking second and third. Very good shooting was done. It is expected that the Regular troops will begin target practice on the range next week, each troop in turn camping at the range until practice is completed.

Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav., returned last week from Fort Riley, Kan., where he has been on duty as assistant range officer during the competition.

Last Thursday evening the officers and ladies of the post attended a hop in the hall of the administration building. Many guests from Des Moines were present.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Mr. Monson Morris, who has served in the 12th N.Y. as a commissioned officer, and in various offices with somewhat lightning rapidity, and who resigned some time since, is, it is understood, desirous of again becoming an officer of the 12th.

Friends of Lieut. S. Elkam, of the 1st Battery, N.Y., will regret to learn that he is in bad health, and that he will probably have to go abroad to recuperate.

Capt. Harry S. Knox, of Co. B, 7th Regiment, O.N.G., after whom the camp at Marietta, Ohio, is named, is a hustling captain. The complete success of the encampment is largely due to his efforts. His company is one of the best drilled bodies in the State and has been highly commended.

The 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry will hold its twenty-sixth annual re-union Sept. 12 at Fort Jefferson, near Columbus, Ohio. Many Cincinnatians will attend.

Lieut. Philip Gaugert has been elected captain of Co. E, 1st Regiment, succeeding Capt. C. E. Patten, resigned. Albert Brothers was elected 2d lieutenant 1st Regiment.

Drum Major McIntyre, 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has made formal application for retirement after many years of service. He feels that his business duties as Chief of the Registry Department in the post office, at Brooklyn, will not permit him to remain with the regiment. Major McIntyre is a well known man in the National Guard. He enlisted as a drummer boy in the 13th Regiment in 1861, when he was only eleven years old. The following year he went to the front with the Regiment. He also served with the 87th N.Y. Volunteers at one period of the war. In 1873 he was appointed Drum Major of the 4th Regiment, Brooklyn, of which Colonel Austen was the commander. When the latter went to the 13th Regiment in 1881 he took Major McIntyre with him. He is a very highly esteemed gentleman, and has taken the greatest interest in his profession.

Camp Yeiser, at Paducah, Ky., was muddy after the heavy rains, and the soldiers of the 2d Kentucky regiment experienced some stern realities of camp life. The Barbourville company at rifle practice eclipsed all other companies as an organization, and D. Ross, of that company, made the highest scores of the regiment. Quartermaster Gen. Harry Tandy was designated to represent General Haly to meet Governor Beckham at Louisville. The Governor and suite arrived at Paducah in the private car of Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., as a mark of respect to the late Brigadier General Emmons, Clark and William Seward, has ordered the flags of armories of his brigade to be half-masted for thirty days.

Capt. Robert M. Parker, 12th N.Y., brother of Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th U.S. Cav., is to be assigned to command Co. A, vice Lindsey deceased. He has been serving as commissary for some time, but has not had any opportunity since serving in the office to demonstrate his ability. He some time ago commanded Co. A, and built it up from a weak organization to a healthy one.

The 9th N.Y. has a new battalion adjutant in the person of Mr. G. M. Thompson, who during the war with Spain served as a first lieutenant in Co. K, 71st N.G.N.Y., and took part in the Cuban campaign. He was highly recommended to Colonel Morris, and has been prominent in the Society of United Spanish War Veterans.

A new election has been ordered for first lieutenant in Co. G, 47th N.Y. Second Lieut. Schuyler B. Peck, who was elected first lieutenant to succeed Francis J. McCann, transferred some time ago, and who passed a successful examination, and has been awaiting his new com-

mission, will have to be re-elected and re-examined, as at the time of his election and examination McCann, according to the State records, was still a member of Co. G, as he was transferred only by a regimental order. Instead of a State order from the first lieutenant of G, to the same position and rank in Co. I. According to orders, a new election or re-election in Co. G will be held on the night of Sept. 7.

#### MAJOR JONES ON NEW YORK GUARDSMEN.

Major F. B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf., who was detailed to attend the State camp of the New York National Guard near Peekskill in 1904, during the tour of Squadron A, Troop C, 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries and the 8th, 9th, 23d, 47th, 69th and 71st Regiments, in an official report just made public says in part:

"The reservation is small for maneuvers of any kind outside of ordinary drills. The making and breaking of camp by each organization was very creditable. I found in only a few companies the cooking was done by enlisted men of the company, the great majority preferring to employ the authorized cooks and use members of the company only as helpers or kitchen police. Inquiry among the different organizations developed the knowledge that the men, as a rule, much preferred their present company messes to the old style general messes, in vogue up to a year or two ago.

"The drills and ceremonies of the Cavalry and Artillery were very creditable. Twenty-third Regiment drills fair, ceremonies very good; 47th Regiment drills good, ceremonies very good; 17th Separate Company attached to 47th Regiment, drills very good, ceremonies excellent; 8th Regiment, drills at first poor, but improvement shown before leaving camp, ceremonies fair; 9th Regiment, drills and ceremonies very good; this regiment made a very creditable appearance on all occasions; 69th Regiment officers apparently indifferent, drills and ceremonies fair; 71st Regiment made a very good showing at drills and ceremonies.

"Each of the Infantry organizations named above were practiced in formation of advance and rear guards and posting outposts. These exercises were at first, in most cases, crude, but each organization showed marked improvement by the end of their week's instruction. Enclosed copies of orders and directions for field exercises will give an idea of what was attempted in this line. The time devoted by some of the regiments to these field exercises might have been better employed in extended order, advance guard drills and formation of outposts, etc.

"Instead of starting at the beginning of the extended order formations, that is, the platoon and company formations, it seemed to be the idea of most organizations to attempt battle formation for regiments or battalions at first. The 71st Regiment did commence with platoon and company movements in extended order before attempting these drills with larger units.

"What little I saw of the officers of the Cavalry organizations impressed me quite favorably; they seemed intelligent, energetic and enthusiastic in their work, the enlisted men of suitable age and good physique, and the great majority of them very good horsemen. Discipline apparently very good. Troop C and Squadron A, I would especially commend as Cavalry organizations. Officers and men of the three batteries are well drilled, discipline good.

"In most Infantry organizations there seemed at first a lack of discipline, enlisted men saluted officers, if at all, in a slovenly manner, but there was a material improvement in this respect before the end of each tour.

"The first part of each week, formations were, as a rule, very slow, sometimes as much as fifteen or twenty minutes elapsing between the assembly for drill and the time the first movement at drill was commenced; these conditions improved materially before the end of each week; general fitness as to age and physical qualifications of enlisted men of all organizations very good, the 9th, 69th and 71st especially good. The men in all organizations were apparently very willing and obedient, and those having the best discipline were the regiments or companies in regiments where the officers were the most attentive to their duties and corrected mistakes, not only at drill, but in camp as well.

"The marked improvement shown by the end of each week's tour of duty by the several organizations I attributed in great measure to the intelligent and energetic work of the various inspectors, those on the Major General's staff and those attached to brigade headquarters, some of whom were always present when any military work was going on. They noted mistakes and irregularities, and their observations were promptly communicated to the proper officers for correction. Guard duty was fairly well performed by all; sentinels inspected in each organization, in many instances, were not familiar with the general orders of sentinels.

"I witnessed the practice of the automatic guns of the 3d Battery, mounted both on the carriages and the tripods, firing by piece, by section and by battery in series of five, twenty and 100 rounds per piece; the working of the mechanism seemed perfect, and the results of the shooting as shown by the target at 500 yards' range were remarkably good. The 1st and 2d Batteries each had shell and shrapnel practice at a canvas target, range estimated variously from 2,550 to 2,875 yards. A number of hits were made by each battery, both with shell and shrapnel, and the practice as a whole was considered very satisfactory.

"The field and staff of each regiment reported mounted, each forenoon at 11 o'clock to Major General Roe for an hour's riding lesson. These lessons were apparently much needed by some, and all were able to, and did profit by the systematic and thorough instruction imparted by the major general.

"I feel I should not close this report without mentioning the fact that I was treated with the greatest courtesy by all officers who were present during the encampment. I was especially aided by Major General Roe and his staff, and Brigadier General Smith and his staff, and I wish to thank them through you for the assistance given and the opportunities afforded me for witnessing the work of the troops at this encampment."

#### VERMONT.

On Aug. 11 the 1st Regiment, Vermont National Guard, went into camp on the State camp ground adjoining the military reservation of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., under the command of Col. J. Gray Esty, and remained in camp until Aug. 19.

The encampment was a decided success in every particular. The sanitary conditions of the camp admitted no improvement. Good water was plentiful and there were ample facilities for bathing, shower baths having been erected at the foot of each company street for the use of the men. Especial attention was given to cleaning the streets and the cleanliness of the kitchens. Regulation form was prescribed for the arrangement of all equipment and bedding for morning inspections. Immediately after reveille each company was given fifteen minutes setting up exercises before breakfast. The first formation after fatigue and sick call was guard mounting, at 8:00 a.m. At 9:10 a.m. each company commander assembled his organization for drill until 10:00. Battalion drills were held from 10:00 until 11:30. Drill call was again sounded at 2:00 p.m. for squad drill and special instruction, and lasted one hour. A regimental drill was held from 3:30 to 4:30, and extended order formation exercises. At 5:00 p.m. first call was sounded for regimental parade, lasting a half-hour, followed by retreat and mess call. It will be seen that no time was wasted.

The general appearance of the camp cannot be com-

mended too highly. The streets were laid out in perfect alignment, the tents erected with the most minute detail of correctness and care. At no time were there any unseemly objects so commonly seen in some camps. The streets were always clean and tents neatly kept inside, and no soiled clothing in view, neither were men seen straggling through the streets half dressed. While it is true their uniforms were a little worse for wear and their hats seemed especially weather-beaten, such a condition is more than justifiable when the fact is taken into consideration that they have only one uniform, including hat, issued to them. Their conduct was good and soldierly, and the local civil authorities experienced no trouble from them. They were especially agreeable to the Regulars, who participated in several of the formations, and a warm friendship arose between them.

The State may well be proud of the band brought by the regiment from Bradford. The open-air concert given every evening became one of the most popular features of the camp. On numerous occasions the officers and their families from Fort Ethan Allen were guests of the camp and enjoyed the splendid music.

There was one bad feature, however, and that was the ignorance of the soldiers in their guard duty. They had not had experience enough to learn to walk a post or execute guard duty without feeling embarrassment. This, of course, makes them awkward and takes away the alertness apparent in an experienced soldier.

During the encampment the companies held their competitive rifle competition on the Ethan Allen target range, for the centennial trophy. It was won by Company I on a score of 1,228 points, and was presented Friday afternoon, Aug. 18, by Governor Bell.

Though Colonel Esty was gratified at nearly every detail of his camp, he was very much disappointed that the two companies of the 5th Infantry from Plattsburg Barracks could not attend as was expected. He was also bitterly disappointed that bad health prevented Major H. W. Hovey, 24th U.S. Inf., from being present. Major Hovey was to represent the War Department and assist the commanding officer in giving instruction. He did have, however, a section of Artillery from Norwich University, commanded by Lieutenant Hovey, son of Major Hovey. This section was manned by the cadets of the university and was the first Artillery from the college that has ever participated with the National Guard.

The arrival of the Governor, on Aug. 18, was followed by a review of the Militia and a complimentary review given by Col. William M. Wallace, of his entire command. While the Governor was inspecting the camp, the Militia forces were prepared for review. The 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, and the 27th and 23d Batteries of U.S. Field Artillery also participated. After this the Governor entered the reservation of Fort Ethan Allen and received a review of the 15th Cavalry and battalion of Artillery stationed there. He then paid his respects to Colonel Wallace in the post and departed.

At six in the afternoon of Aug. 18, the general was sounded, and every tent was struck in military manner. Shelter tents were erected in their place and all preparations were made for breaking camp on the following day. The forces departed Saturday morning, Aug. 19, leaving their camp grounds in a clean and sanitary condition.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., was a great success. The principal event was the interstate match, open to teams from the six New England States, shot for on Aug. 17 and 18. Five States sent teams and Vermont was the only absentee.

The shooting embraced slow and rapid fire and skirmishing. Massachusetts captured the trophy with the handsome score of 3,013 points, leading its nearest competitor, Rhode Island, by 168 points. Maine gave the latter team a close run for second place, being only four points behind. The aggregate scores of each team follow:

Yards	Mass.	R. I.	Me.	N. H.	Conn.
200 S. F.	514	173	496	484	480
600 S. F.	466	454	469	387	399
1,000 S. F.	352	365	341	273	225
200 R. F.	506	484	486	422	431
500 R. F.	462	421	429	344	361
Skirmish	719	648	630	474	379
Totals	3,013	2,845	2,841	2,384	2,275

Other matches were won as follows:

The officers' aggregate match and \$50 cash. Capt. C. E. Hamilton, Co. F, 5th Mass., score 75.

The Hale trophy and \$50 in cash, 1,000 yards, seven shots, was won by Sergt. Moses P. Stiles, 1st Me., score 29.

The individual re-entry match, 500 yards, seven shots, was won by Sergt. H. P. McKinny, 2d R. I., 25.

The individual squadded rapid fire pistol match was won by Corpl. W. J. Mixer, battery A, M.V.M., 120.

First, \$10, in the individual re-entry match, open to all, distance 1,000 yards, seven shots, was won by Sergt. E. A. Newhall, 1st Corps of Cadets, with a score of 28.

The individual pistol re-entry match, distance 50 yards, five best shots, was won by Corpl. W. J. Mixer, battery A, M.V.M., with a score of 135. He took the 38-caliber officers' revolver and \$5.

The individual squadded pistol match, 50 yards, 30 shots, for a trophy and \$10, was won by Corpl. Minton, of Battery A, of Mass., with a score of 243.

The individual re-entry match, 600 yards, seven shots, was won by Lieut. Federzaine, Co. G, 1st N.H., 33.

#### PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Insp. Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, of Pennsylvania, in an official report on the annual inspection last spring of the National Guard of the State, says in part:

"The Infantry organizations are reported in fair condition, yet the inspectors comment upon the fact that many commands are poorly instructed. This is credited, not so much to the improper interpretation of the new drill regulations, as to the mode of instruction. Very many of the officers are either lacking in the knowledge and personal experience necessary to the proper training of the men for the duties of the soldier, or are culpably negligent in the performance of that duty.

Discipline, embodying personal appearance, military bearing, punctuality, obedience and military courtesy, which, in the judgment of the inspector general, is of great value to the soldier, as the technique of the drill, commands entirely too little consideration.

"Troops without discipline are not merely inefficient; they constitute a real danger to the interests they represent, whether State or national, in that they have a form of power without its substance.

"At officers' schools, held in each command, the fundamental principles of the drill regulations, including discipline (in all its phases), should be first discussed and practised, and continued until thoroughly mastered. This would insure uniform and proper instruction in organization and result in greater efficiency. The maneuvering of larger units, and the solving of tactical problems, could then be taken up and handled with more interest, satisfaction and profit to all concerned.

"The very important subject of guard duty is being neglected. The rating of many companies being low, which is attributable largely to the fact, and is evident, that the training of the individual soldier is being slighted.

"Improvement is reported in the Cavalry organizations. Troop F's work, in the schools of the Soldier and troop and guard duty (dismounted), is below the standard. Battery B is reported in very good form. The condition of Battery C, however, is not satisfactory.

"The naval force of Pennsylvania inspected on board the U.S.S. Keystone State, while not up to the standard of last year, gave a fairly satisfactory demonstration."



## THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

The London Times publishes a translation of a letter addressed to his brother in London by a Japanese officer, Lieut. Tokutaro Oshio, who was brevetted at the battle of Mukden for gallantry. The following extracts will be found interesting:

From Feb. 24 to 28 we were at Fanlatosa, and on March 1, under General Tachimi, marched to Zennengyoho. Here, as usual, the Russians held a position of great natural strength, supplemented with every device known to the modern military engineer, and the Russian engineers are splendid. Barbed wire entanglement, abatis, pits, all complete, and all that could be seen were the muzzles of rifles out of the solid masonry of the walls. We advanced very slowly through the shower of bullets. After the day's exertion the place remained in the enemy's hands. We had our colonel wounded, and many others placed hors de combat; then, when these things were known to the men, their determination and fierce indignation reached the highest pitch. In the night the colonel called together the officers and said we must take the position at all costs. If unsuccessful, there is only one thing for us to do—die. Orders were given out at once: "Anyone firing without orders shall be court-martialed." "Use your bayonet." "Officers will look for the enemy's leaders." "Do not expect to return alive," and so on, and so on. At 2 a.m. the attack began. At 300 meters we stopped and made the final dispositions, then approached within 100 meters of the Russian lines. The enemy poured shot and shell from every available rifle and maxim and light field gun. Though the distance was short and the night was dark, at this point the enemy's fire began to tell terribly. Yet not a sound, not a cry of pain, not even a muttered moan. They remembered their orders. Reaching a point where we were just able to see the abatis, we charged with an earth-shaking hurrah, and we rushed it. We—some few dozen of us—entered the defense from the enemy's right flank. Here there were no entanglements or abatis. I jumped over the trench and over the breastwork into the interior. A few of the enemy's look-out men were there, but I threw them down into a ditch with my hands. I had not had my sword drawn yet.

The enemy, like us, then concentrated all his available force upon the defense of the front. The only difference lay in that we 230 were forced to engage Mishchenko's full cavalry brigade, but here the Russians were outflanked by a force considerably inferior to their own. As the overwhelming number of frightened Russians began to stream towards the spot where we few were lying in wait, we had no choice but wield our cold steel as best we could. After this, it was all single combats, a savage warfare. You crouch on the ground, and as a Russian approaches you swiftly despatch him, and throwing yourself down upon the ground again wait for another to come on. In half an hour it was all over, though it appeared half a lifetime.

The 6th of March, the hottest and worst, bloodiest and most savage, of the whole series of the Mukden battles. The Russians held a line from Sansenho to Neungyoho, while we ranged ourselves in and about Gyorimbo, which is about four miles west of Mukden station. The doggedness of that Russian defense! Heavy guns and light guns, handy mountain guns, and little dynamite guns, all joined in the bombardment of their positions, while the heroic Russian gunners replied shot for shot and shell for shell. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded each other like the figures on a fairy lantern. We fought with rifles, we fought with bayonets, then with grenades, and with shovels and picks, and even with fists. One of the battalion commanders was killed and the colonel wounded severely, and one after another the company officers went down. Once when I whistled to the buglers and the charge was sounded, just barely forty out of a battalion of skirmishers leaped to their feet, and the rest remained still—no cowards, but dead men—dead at their posts. No words could ever do justice to the bravery of the men, Russian and Japanese, and the hardships they endured.

The Russians, five or six times our number, charged time after time so resolutely up to our positions that some of them actually passed through the first line—but they never returned. These are the fresh troops from the reserves—determined, because of the knowledge that on their action hangs the fate of Kuropatkin and his army. So that day success remained with the Russians, in spite of all our efforts. Well, they deserved it. At the suggestion of an officer of the staff corps we volunteered to rush the works the same night. Men came to their officers and begged to let them go and fill up the trenches with their corpses, so that others following them might walk over their bodies into the defenses. The divisional commander gave the requested permission, not without some hesitation. General Tachimi said: "Gentlemen, I have not much to say to you to-night. You know well the desperate nature of your undertaking, in which success is not certain. You know also the chances against your returning alive to tell the tale. I can only wish you, gentlemen, God-speed. Go, gentlemen, do your best. I do not command it of you, comrades, but only cherish the hope that your resolution and your determination may bear the fruit of success. Farewell, farewell. Long live the Emperor!"

The 10th was the happiest day of the battle of Mukden. After half a day's desultory firing and leisurely fighting our battalion received an order to take Tahoshitu, which the enemy held in force. In this my company formed the first line. I talk of battalions and companies, but a battalion, particularly ours, at this stage furnished about as many men as a company. We moved through a hail of rifle and machine-gun bullets, which now began to resemble some perfectly natural phenomenon, as of sunshine or of rain, and it was mere child's play compared with the experiences of that awful night of the 6th. We lost a few before coming within 200 meters of the Russian first line of trenches. As I leapt on my feet and stepped out to the front the men closed up behind (we give no word of command, they watch their officers), and elbow to elbow we charged. As I entered the village about twenty paces in front of the wall of bayonets I caught sight of the Russians running helter-skelter out at the other end of the village high street. Ten men were unable to get away, among them a one-year volunteer. These men came up to me, and, saluting, spoke to me in Chinese. "Toshei, toshei, thanks, thanks." Then fetching out lump sugar, vodka, etc., with "Sinku Sinku, well done, sir, well done." The humor of it!

According to the Petit Var, the launch of the French armored cruiser Jules Michelet will take place at Lorient on Aug. 31. She will be the largest cruiser in the French navy.

## ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

[Both as a matter of interest and of historic record we publish in full Admiral Togo's detailed account of the great naval battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets in the Sea of Japan. It is as follows:]

By the grace of Heaven and the help of the gods, our combined fleet succeeded in nearly annihilating the second and third squadrons of the enemy in the battle that took place in the Sea of Japan on the 27th and 28th of May.

On the appearance of the enemy's fleet in South Seas, our fleet, in obedience to orders from the superior authorities, determined upon a plan of attacking the enemy in our adjacent waters, and concentrating its force in the Korean Straits, quietly waited for the approach of the enemy. As the enemy, after a temporary sojourn on the coast of Annam, gradually came northward, I posted several scouting vessels along our southern cordon some days previous to the estimated arrival of the enemy in our adjacent waters. Meanwhile the various fighting sections of our fleet stayed at their respective bases, completely prepared for action and ready to issue forth at any moment.

At 5 a.m. on the 27th, the Shinano Maru, one of our southern scouting vessels, reported by wireless telegraph that the enemy had appeared at a point designated as number 203 and that they were apparently shaping their course toward the eastern channel of the Straits. The news was received with enthusiastic joy by the whole fleet, and the different sections of it at once commenced their hostile operations along the lines respectively laid out for them in the prearranged plan. At 7 a.m., the Izumi, which had been stationed as the left wing scout of the inner cordon, also reported that the enemy had already reached a point twenty-five miles to the northwest of Ukushima and that they were proceeding in a northeasterly direction.

Between 10 and 11 a.m., the cruiser squadron (under Vice Admiral Kataoka), the Togo detachment (under Rear Admiral Togo), and the Dewa detachment (under Vice Admiral Dewa) came into touch with the enemy between Iki and Tsushima; and notwithstanding repeated firing by the enemy, these sections of our fleet maintained uninterrupted touch with the enemy as far as Okinoshima, all the while constantly and minutely telegraphing to me about the condition of the enemy.

In spite of the thick mist which confined the vision to within five nautical miles, the information thus received enabled me at a distance of several tens of miles to form a vivid picture in my mind of the condition of the enemy. I was thus able, before I could see the enemy with my own eyes, to know that the enemy's fighting sections comprised the whole of the Second and Third Squadrons; that they were accompanied by seven special service ships; that the enemy's ships were disposed in a double column formation; that their main strength was placed at the head of the right column with the special service ships at their rear; that the enemy's rate of speed was about twelve knots; that the enemy was continuing to steam in a northeasterly direction, and so forth. On the strength of this information I was able to form a mental resolution to meet the enemy with the main strength of my fleet near Okinoshima at about two o'clock in the afternoon and open the attack upon the head of the enemy's left column.

The main strength of my fleet (viz., the battleship squadron under Admiral Togo, and the armored cruiser squadron under Vice Admiral Kaminura), the Uryu detachment (under Vice Admiral Uryu), and the various destroyer flotillas arrived at a point about ten miles north of Okinoshima by about noon, and in order to appear to the left of the enemy they changed their course to west. At about 1:30 p.m., the Dewa detachment, the cruiser squadron, still keeping in touch with the enemy, joined us one after another.

At 1:45 p.m., I first sighted the enemy on our port side a few miles to the south. As I had expected, the enemy advanced with their main strength, consisting of four battleships of the Borodino type, at the head of their right column, while the vanguard of the left column, consisting of the Oslabya, Sissoi Veliky, Navarin and Admiral Nakhimoff, was followed by the Nicolai I. and three coast defense ships. Between the two columns and guarding the front were the Jemtschug and Izumrud. To the back of all these were dimly observed through the mist over a space of several miles, a long line of ships, including a detachment consisting of the Oleg, Aurora and cruisers of the second and third classes, the Dmitri Donskoi, Vladimir Monomach, the special service vessels and so on. Thereupon I gave the order of battle, and at 1:55 p.m., I signaled to the vessels within the range of my vision to this effect: "The rise or fall of the Empire depends upon the result of this engagement; do your utmost every one of you." The battleship squadron turned its head for a time in a southwesterly direction so as to make the enemy believe that it meant to pass them in an opposite direction. But at 2:05 it suddenly swung round to the east and thus changing its front pressed obliquely upon the head of the enemy. It was soon joined at its rear by the armored cruiser squadron, while the Dewa detachment, the Uryu detachment, the cruiser squadron and the Togo detachment, in pursuance of the previously fixed arrangement, steamed to the south and came upon the rear of the enemy. Such was the situation at the commencement of the battle.

## THE MAIN FORCE.

The enemy's van having been pressed hard by our battleship squadron changed its course slightly to the right, and at 2:08 p.m. the enemy first opened fire. We bore the fire for a while and reaching the range of 6,000 meters we concentrated a fierce fire on the two warships which were at the head of the enemy's lines. The enemy seemed to be gradually pressed towards the southeast and both their right and left lines gradually wended their way to the east, the enemy's fleet in consequence being formed into an irregular single column and proceeding parallel with our fleet. The Oslabya, which had been at the head of the left column, was soon defeated and fell out from the line of battle, a fire occurring on board her.

At this time the whole of our armored cruiser squadron joined the battleship squadron towards the rear, and the concentrated fire of our entire fleet increased its efficiency in proportion to the decrease of the distance. The enemy's flagship Kniaz Souvaroff and the Imperator Alexander III., which was second in the line, fell off from the line, a severe fire having broken out on board those battleships. The confusion in the enemy's formation became more and more evident, and fire occurred on board several vessels which were bringing up the enemy's rear. The smoke, carried by the westerly wind, covered the whole surface of the sea, and combining

with the fog, completely enveloped the enemy's fleet, so that our battleship squadron was compelled to suspend gunfire for a while. Our fleet also sustained more or less damage. The Asama was struck by three shells near the aft water line. She had her steering gear damaged and also began to leak badly. She had therefore to leave the line of battle for a while, though shortly afterwards she, having effected provisional repairs, was able to join the line.

Such being the features of the fighting between the opposing main forces at about 2:45 p.m., the issue of the day was already decided at that time. Our main force thus pressed the enemy to the south and sent an intermittent fire on the enemy's vessels whenever we observed them through the smoke and fog. At about 3 p.m. our force was already ahead of the enemy's fleet and was proceeding in a southeasterly direction when the enemy's vessels suddenly changed their course to north and appeared as if intent on turning our rear and escaping to the north. The vessels of our battleship squadron therefore simultaneously revolved 16 points to the left, and steamed in a northwesterly direction, the Nisshin leading our column. The armored cruiser squadron changed its front, after doubling on its own track, and followed the battleship squadron. The enemy was thus again pressed to the south and subjected to a galling fire.

At 3:07 p.m. the enemy's vessel Zemtchug advanced to the rear of our armored cruiser squadron, but severe damage was inflicted on her by our gunfire. The Oslabya, which had already been put hors de combat, was sunk at 3:10 p.m. The Kniaz Souvaroff, which had been isolated, had lost one mast and two funnels, in addition to other severe damage, and was disabled, the entire ship being enveloped in smoke. The rest of the enemy's vessels had fallen into great confusion and were wending their way eastwards, sustaining severe losses. The vessels belonging to our battleship squadron therefore simultaneously revolved 16 points to the right, and followed by the armored cruiser squadron, hotly pursued the enemy, at times attacking their vessels with torpedoes. Thus the bombardment by our main force was continued till 4:55 p.m., always driving the enemy to the south, but without any significant event worthy of mention.

Special mention must be made of a stirring incident that took place during this period of the battle; mainly, the daring torpedo attacks made upon the enemy's disabled ship Souvaroff by the Chihaya and the Hirose destroyer flotilla (under Captain Hirose), at about 3:40 and by the Suzuki destroyer flotilla at about 4:45. Although the result of the former attack was uncertain, it was observed that one of the torpedoes discharged on the occasion of the latter attack struck the enemy's vessel to the rear of the portside, causing the vessel to decline ten degrees.

During these torpedo attacks the Shiranui of the Hirose flotilla and the Asashiwo of the Suzuki flotilla were hotly fired upon by the enemy's vessels in the neighborhood and were each hit by a shot. They were for a time in a dangerous condition, but fortunately they were able to save themselves. At about 4:40 p.m., the enemy, probably despairing of cutting their way to the north, seemed to be gradually flying to the south. Thereupon the main strength of our fleet, with the armored cruiser squadron at its head, pursued the retreating enemy. The latter were soon afterward lost sight of in smoke and mist. We thus steamed down to the south over a distance of eight miles, quietly firing upon the second class cruisers, the special service vessels and other ships of the enemy lingering to the right of us. At 5:30 our battleship squadron again turned its course to the north in search of the enemy's main force, while the armored cruiser squadron went to the attack of the enemy's cruisers by taking a southwesterly course. These two squadrons of ours being thus separately engaged did not see each other until sunset.

At about 5:40 p.m. the battleship squadron delivered an attack on the enemy's special service ship Ural, which was close to the larboard side, and sank her. While proceeding still further northwards in search of the enemy our squadron discovered a group of about six vessels, the remnants of the enemy's force, flying in a northeasterly direction. Our squadron at once approached the enemy and fought first with them in parallel lines, and then advancing ahead of the enemy, checked their advance. The enemy, who had been taking a northeasterly course, gradually turned to the west, finally steaming towards the northwest. The fight in parallel formation continued from 6 p.m. to sunset, and while the enemy's gunfire gradually decreased in power, the efficiency of our guns, which were fired with the utmost calmness, became more and more evident. A warship, presumed to be the Alexander III., was the first to fall out of the line and straggle behind. From about 6:40 p.m. a serious fire was observed on board a battleship of the Borodino type, and at 7:23 p.m. the vessel was suddenly enveloped by the smoke of the explosion and instantly sank. Presumably the fire had spread to the magazine. Meanwhile the vessels belonging to our armored cruiser squadron, pursuing the enemy's cruiser squadron northwards, witnessed in the south a battleship of the Borodino type, which had been disabled and had a heavy list, approach the Nakhimoff. The vessel finally capsizing and sinking at 7:07 p.m. According to the prisoners of war, this vessel was the Alexander III., and that observed by the battleship squadron was the Borodino.

At that time sunset was drawing near and our destroyer and torpedo boat flotillas were approaching the enemy from three sides, preparatory to delivering an attack. The battleship squadron therefore gradually relaxed the pressure on the enemy and at sunset (7:28 p.m.) changed the course to an easterly direction. At the same time I ordered the Tatsuta to convey my orders to the entire fleet that the latter should proceed northwards and assemble at Ullondo the next morning. The engagement of the daytime was thus concluded.

## SUBDIVIDED FLEET.

On receipt of the order at 2 p.m. to commence fighting, the Dewa, Uryu and Togo (Masamichi) fighting detachments, as well as the cruiser squadron, separating themselves from our main fleet, steamed south in reversed lines with the enemy on the port side, and threatened, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, the rear of the Russian fleet, consisting of special service ships and the cruisers Oleg, Aurora, Sveitlana, Almaz, Dmitri Donskoi, Vladimir Monomach, etc. At 2:45 p.m. the Dewa and Uryu detachments, maintaining touch with each other, first opened fire in reversed lines upon the Russian cruiser squadron, and gradually making a detour to the enemy's right across the rear, then opened fire in parallel lines. Availing themselves of their superior speed, these detachments frequently put about their heads and appeared now to the enemy's left and then to the right, thus continuing the attack for some thirty minutes. The Russian rear detachments were thus gradually thrown into disorder and the special





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service ships, after repeatedly changing their course, were at a loss as to their own disposition. In the meanwhile, a little after 3 p.m., a vessel of the Aurora type rushed out of the enemy's line and threatened to attack our forces, whose fierce fire, however, succeeded in repulsing her with heavy damage. At about 3:40 p.m. three Russian destroyers again dashed toward us, but were easily driven off before they could do anything.

The joint attack of the Dewa and Uryu detachments showed a remarkable development by 4 p.m. The rear detachments of the enemy had been completely routed and had become separated from one another. All their vessels had sustained more or less damage and some special service ships had already been disabled.

About 4:20 p.m. the Uryu detachment observed a two-funnelled Russian special service ship with three masts (possibly the Anajir?) standing alone and immediately sank her. Another special service vessel with four masts and one funnel (probably the Irish) was then sighted by the same detachment, which opened fire and almost destroyed her. By this time the cruiser squadron of the Togo detachment had arrived, and they at once joined the Dewa and Uryu detachments in attacking the already routed Russian cruisers and special service ships. At 4:40 p.m. four Russian battleships (or coast defense ships), pressed from the north by our main fleet, arrived and joined the Russian cruisers, so that the Uryu detachment and cruiser squadron were for a time engaged at a short distance in an arduous fight with a powerful enemy. As a result all the vessels of these two squadrons sustained damages, which, however, were fortunately not serious.

Prior to this the Kasagi, flagship of the Dewa detachment, was struck below the water line at the bunker on the port side and commenced to leak badly. She was obliged to retire to smooth water where she could be temporarily repaired. Vice Admiral Dewa transferred to Rear Admiral Uryu the command of the whole detachment, with the exception of the Kasagi and Chitose, which under the command of the former arrived at Aburatsubo Bay at 6 p.m. Hoisting his flag on the Chitose Vice Admiral Dewa issued from the same bay in the evening and steamed north, but the Kasagi was unable to take part in the engagement the following day, as her repairs could not be executed in time.

The Naniwa, flagship of the Uryu detachment had also been hit below the water-line in the after part, and at about 5:10 p.m. she was compelled to retire for repairs.

By this time the enemy had been thrown into complete disorder, both in the south and north. At 5:30 p.m. our armored cruiser squadron, parting from the main forces, attacked the enemy's cruisers from the south. At the same time the enemy's warship fled in groups to the northward and were pursued by the Uryu and Togo detachments and the cruiser squadron. Whilst in pursuit they found the Russian battleship Kniaz Souvaroff and the repairing ship Kamchatka lying disabled. The cruiser squadron and Togo detachment immediately attacked them and the Kamchatka was sent to the bottom at 7:10 p.m. The Fujimoto destroyer flotilla, attached to the cruiser squadron, then attacked the Kniaz Souvaroff. The latter resisted to the last, firing a small gun at the stern, but she was thrice torpedoed and eventually sank at 7:20 p.m. On the accomplishment of this task these detachments and the cruiser squadron received a wireless message ordering them to assemble at Ullondo, and therefore all the vessels steamed away in a northeasterly direction.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA'S WORK.

The night attack of the 27th was fiercely and gallantly commenced by all our destroyers and torpedoboot flotillas immediately on the conclusion of the engagement in the daytime.

From the morning on this day a strong southwesterly gale prevailed causing heavy waves. Observing that the management of small vessels was rendered extremely difficult, all the torpedoboot flotillas under my direct command were ordered to take refuge in Miura Bay prior to the opening of the engagement in the daytime. Toward evening, however, the wind considerably abated, but the sea still ran high, and our torpedoers operating in the sea were placed at no small advantage. But all the destroyer and torpedoboot flotillas, anxious not to allow this rare opportunity to slip by, assembled before sunset in spite of the wind and waves. They vied with each other in attacking the enemy. The Fujimoto destroyer flotilla pressed hard on the enemy's van from a northern direction, the Yajima destroyer flotilla and Kawase torpedoboot flotilla from a northeasterly direction, while the Yoshijima destroyer flotilla attacked the enemy's rear from an eastern direction, and the Hirose (Juntaro) destroyer flotilla from a southeasterly direction. The torpedoboot flotillas under Fukuda (Masateru), Otaki, Kondo (Tsunematsu), Aoyama and Kawada, pursued from a southern direction the enemy's main squadron as well as a group of cruisers proceeding parallel to the left rear of the main squadron on the enemy's side.

At sunset we gradually disposed our squadrons in order to envelop the enemy from three sides. Apparently giving way to the danger thus threatening them the enemy, after sunset, fled in confusion to the south-

west and then appeared to change their course to the east. On the delivery of the first attack by the Yajima destroyer flotilla on the enemy's head at 8:15 p.m., all the destroyer and torpedoboot flotillas rushed onward simultaneously and swarmed around the enemy, whom they fiercely attacked at close range until 11 p.m. From sunset the enemy defended themselves to the utmost by gunfire and searchlights, but finally gave way to our attack. The enemy's ships lost sight of each other and separately sought to escape, but were pursued by our attackers. A terrible melee ensued, resulting at least in the complete loss of the fighting and navigating capacity of the enemy's battleship Sissoi Veliky, armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff and Monomach, all of which were torpedoed. On our side the torpedoboot No. 69 (commanding boat) of the Fukuda torpedoboot flotilla, torpedoboot No. 34 (commanding boat) of the Aoyama torpedoboot flotilla, and torpedoboot No. 35 of the Kawada torpedoboot flotilla, were sunk by the enemy's gunfire while delivering the night attack. The destroyers Harusame, Akatsuki Ikazuchi and Yugiri, and torpedoboots Sagi, No. 68 and No. 33 sustained some damage due to the enemy's gunfire or through collision, and for a while were prevented from participating in the operations. The casualties were comparatively large, especially in the Fukuda, Aoyama and Kawada torpedoboot flotillas. But the crews of the three sunken torpedoboots were saved by their fellow boats Karigane, No. 31 and No. 61, and others.

According to the statement since made by the prisoners of war, the severity of the torpedo attack on that night was almost beyond description. Our destroyers and boats advanced in such quick succession to the attack that the enemy had no time to prepare for defense, and the distance between the attackers and defenders was so short that our boats entered within the dead angle of the enemy's guns, which therefore could not be laid on our vessels.

In addition to the above, the Suzuki (Kantaro) destroyer flotilla and the torpedoboot flotillas not mentioned above, searched for the enemy in other directions. On the 28th at 2 p.m. the Suzuki destroyer flotilla discovered two of the enemy's vessels steaming northwards at a point 27 nautical miles northeast by east of Karasaki, and at once torpedoed them, sinking one. According to the statement of the prisoners, this vessel was the battleship Navarin, which received two consecutive hits from torpedoes on each side of the hull. Other flotillas searched for the enemy in every direction throughout the night, but failed to discover any of the enemy's vessels.

### OPERATIONS ON THE 28TH.

At dawn on the 28th the fog that had prevailed since the preceding day had cleared away. At that time our battleship and armored cruiser squadrons had reached a point 20 nautical miles south of Ullondo. Other fighting detachments and the destroyer flotillas which executed the torpedo attack during the preceding night were on their way to the rendezvous by different routes from the rear. At 5:20 a.m., when I was about to order our cruiser squadron to extend in a line of search to the east and west, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, the cruiser squadron, which was proceeding northwards at a distance of 60 nautical miles in the rear, discovered the enemy and reported that several streaks of smoke were observed in an eastern direction. Immediately afterwards the squadron approached the enemy and reported that the enemy's squadron consisted of four battleships (two were subsequently discovered to be coast defense ships) and two cruisers, and that it was taking a northeasterly direction. It was evident that the squadron was the main force of the remaining enemy. Our battleships and armored cruiser squadrons therefore changed their course and gradually turning to the east pressed hard on the line of the enemy's advance. The Togo and Uryu fighting detachments also joined the cruiser squadron and guarded the enemy's rear.

At 10:30 a.m. at a point 18 nautical miles south of Takashima the enemy's vessels were completely enveloped. They consisted of the battleships Nicholas I. and Orel, the coast defense ships General Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Seniavin and cruiser Izumrud. Another cruiser straggled far behind in the south and finally disappeared. The enemy's vessels had been severely damaged and were no match against our superior force, so that immediately after the opening of gunfire by our battleship and cruiser squadrons, Rear Admiral Nebogoff, commander of the enemy's squadron and his subordinate officers expressed their desire to surrender. I therefore accepted this proposal and specially permitted the officers to wear their swords. But the enemy's cruiser Izumrud, availing herself of her high speed, escaped southwards prior to the surrender, but being checked by the Togo fighting detachment she then ran eastwards. The Chitose, arriving from Aburatsubo Bay, after sinking en route the same morning one of the enemy's destroyers, set out at once in pursuit of the Izumrud, which, however, made good her escape in a northerly direction.

Prior to this the Uryu detachment, while proceeding northward, discovered at 7 a.m. a Russian warship in a western direction. Thereupon a section, consisting of the Otowa and Nitaka, under command of Captain Arima, commander of the former vessel, was ordered to attack the Russian ship. This section approached the enemy at 9 a.m. and found that the ship was the Svetlana, which was also accompanied by a destroyer. The enemy's vessels were immediately pursued and attacked, the engagement lasting about an hour. At 11:06 a.m. the Svetlana was sunk off Chuk-pyon Bay. The Nitaka, acting in co-operation with our destroyer Murakumo, which had just arrived on the scene, pursued the enemy's destroyer Bystiri and at 11:50 a.m. the latter ran aground and was destroyed in an unnamed bay about five nautical miles north of Chuk-pyon Bay. The survivors from these two Russian vessels were taken on board our specially commissioned ships America Maru and Kasuga Maru.

The main portion of the Combined Fleet which had received the enemy's offer of surrender was still in the neighborhood of the place of surrender, engaged in the disposal of the four surrendered Russian ships, when at about 3 p.m. the Admiral Oushakoff was sighted coming from a southern direction. The Iwate and Yakumo dashed forward in order to encounter the Russian ship. The latter then attempted to escape southward, but was overtaken at a little past 5 p.m. and was at once called on to surrender. The enemy made no reply, but at once opened fire on us. We therefore returned the enemy's fire and finally sank the vessel. About 300 survivors were rescued by us. Our destroyer Sazanami and Kagero discovered at about 3:30 p.m., at a point some 40 nautical miles southwest of Ullondo Island, two Russian destroyers coming from an eastern direction. Pursuing them at full speed our vessels overtook the enemy at 4:45 p.m. and opened fire on them. The enemy's second destroyer thereupon hoisted a white flag as a sign of surrender. The Sazanami took possession of the destroyer, which proved to be the Biedovi, and



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found on board Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff, who, with the crew of the destroyer, were taken prisoner by the Sazanami. The Kagero continued her pursuit of the other Russian destroyer until 6:30 p.m., when the latter succeeded in escaping northward.

The Uryu detachment and the Yajima destroyer flotilla, while searching for the enemy in a western direction, discovered at 5 p.m. the Dmitri Donskoi steaming northward. The Russian vessel was immediately pursued and on reaching a point some 30 nautical miles south of Ullondo Island at 7 p.m., the Otowa and Nitaka, together with the destroyers Asagiri, Shirakumo and Fubuki, were sighted in front of the enemy, coming from the direction of Chuk-pyon Bay. They passed the Russian cruiser from a western direction and opened fire on her, thus placing her between two fires. The heavy firing continued till after sunset. The enemy's ship though greatly damaged was not sunk, and when night came she was lost sight of. After the firing was over the Fubuki and the Yajima destroyer flotilla repeatedly attacked the Russian ship. Though the result of the attack was not then clear, the Dmitri Donskoi was on the following morning discovered sunk off the southeastern coast of Ullondo Island. The survivors from her landed on the island and were subsequently taken on board the Kasuga and Fubuki.

While the main portion of the combined fleet was engaged in the work of pursuit in the north there were in the south also some catches at the scene of the previous day's engagement. Early on this day the special service ships Shinano Maru, Tainan Maru and Yawata Maru, which had been despatched for the purpose of clearing the scene of the engagement, discovered at a point some 30 nautical miles northeast of Karasaki the enemy's battleship Sissoi Veliky, which was in a sinking condition, owing to the damages sustained during the previous night. The necessary measures to capture her were immediately taken and the survivors were rescued by us. The ship finally sank at 11:05 a.m. The destroyer Shiranui and the special service ship Sado Maru met at about 5:30 a.m. at a point some five nautical miles east of Kotosaki, Tsushima, the Admiral Nakhimoff, which was in a sinking condition, and subsequently discovered the Vladimir Monomach, which had a considerable list, approaching the vicinity of the same point. The Sado Maru took measures to capture the two ships. But both of them were water-logged and after the removal of their crews to our ships, they sank, one after the other, at about 10 a.m. At about the same time the Russian destroyer Gronky also appeared in that neighborhood, but suddenly changed her course northward in order to escape. The Shiranui pursued her, and acting in co-operation with the torpedoboot No. 63, silenced the enemy's guns and captured the destroyer off Ulsan at about 11:30 a.m., taking her crew prisoner. This vessel was also severely damaged and she subsequently sank at 12:43 p.m.

After the battle our gunboats and special service ships instituted a search along the coasts near the scene of the engagement and rescued a large number of the crews of the enemy's sunken warships. Taken together with the prisoners from the five warships captured in this battle, the total has already reached 6,000.

The above is the outline of the naval battle from the afternoon of the 27th of May to the afternoon of the 28th. Afterwards a portion of our fleet searched for the enemy far in the south, but could not discover any of the enemy's vessels. The enemy's fleet which attempted the passage of the Sea of Japan consisted of thirty-eight vessels, and only a few cruisers, destroyers and special service ships escaped from being sunk or captured by us. The losses of our fleet during this battle continuing for two days were three torpedoboots only. There are some vessels which have sustained more or less damage, but none of them is unfit for future service. Our total casualties throughout the fleet amounted to 116 officers and 538 wounded. The details have already been reported.

In this encounter the enemy's force did not show much disparity as compared with ours, and the enemy's officers and men, it must be admitted, fought with the utmost energy on behalf of their country. The fact that in spite of these circumstances our combined fleet has been able to win a victory and achieve such a miraculous success as above described, must be attributed to the illustrious virtues of H. M. the Emperor, and not to any human power. In particular, I cannot but thank the unseen protection of the spirits of our Imperial Ancestors for the smallness of the losses sustained by our fleet and men. Even our officers and men who advanced and fought so gallantly against the enemy and fought so fiercely, seem, now that the results of the battle are known, almost at a loss how to express their feelings at the wonderful victory.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

#### The Enemy's Ships and Their Fate.

I. Battleships, eight; whereof six were sunk (the Kniaz Souvaroff, the Alexander III., the Borodino, the Oslabya, the Sissoi Veliky, and the Navarin) and two were captured (the Orel and the Nicholai I.).

II. Cruisers, nine; whereof four were sunk (the Admiral Nakhimoff, the Dmitri Donskoi, the Vladimir Monomach, and the Svetlana); three fled to Manila and were interned (the Aurora, the Oleg, and the Jemchug); one escaped to Vladivostok (the Almaz) and one became a wreck in Vladivostok Bay (the Izumrud).

III. Coast-defense ships, three; whereof one was sunk (the Admiral Oushakoff) and two were captured (the Admiral Apraxine and the Admiral Seniavin).

Destroyers, nine; whereof four were sunk (the Buini, the Buistri, the Gronky, and one other); one captured



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(the Brydovi); one went down on account of her injuries when attempting to reach Shanghai (the Blestyschitchi); one fled to Shanghai and was disarmed (the Bodri); one escaped to Vladivostok (the Bravi), and the fate of one is unknown.

IV. Auxiliary cruiser, one; which was sunk (the Ural).

V. Special-service steamers, six; whereof four were sunk (the Kamchatka, the Iltis, the Anastney and the Russi); and two fled to Shanghai where they were interned (the Kovea and the Sveri).

VI. Hospital ships, two; which were both seized, one (the Kastrona) being subsequently released, and the other (the Ore) made prize of war.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-eight ships. Twenty sunk. Six captured. Two went to the bottom or were shattered while escaping. Six disarmed and interned after flight to neutral ports. One fate unknown. One released after capture. Two escaped.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN PACIFIC.

From San Francisco.

Ventura, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 31.

China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 6. Sierra, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 21. Coptic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong.

From Tacoma.

Keemun, Yokohama, Higo, Hong Kong, Liverpool and Glasgow, Sept. 7.

From Vancouver.

Empress of China, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 4. Aorangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, Sept. 15. Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 18. Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 2. Miowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 13.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. C. B. asks: Where will the 1st Battalion, 4th Inf., be permanently stationed? Answer: Two companies at Fort Slocum and two companies at Columbus Barracks.

L. L. asks: Position of the U. S. gunboat Wilmington, last reported in issue of July 1, then stationed at the naval station, Cavite. Answer: The Wilmington is out of commission at the naval station, Cavite, P. I.

A. G. L.—Write the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

D. H. K.—We would suggest that you write to James de la Montagne, Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, 239 Broadway, New York city.

H. W.—Bugler J. Wesley is on duty on the U.S.S. steamer Pensacola at Great Island, Cal.

W. H. W.—Put yourself in touch with the Civil Service Commission. You would have to take the Civil Service examination, but with your qualifications and your service in Army you should have little difficulty in getting a position in the Philippine service.

X. Y. Z. asks: If a soldier who has passed the Civil Service examination for the position of postal clerk can purchase his discharge when serving on the first year of his second enlistment. Answer: Yes.

V. M.—Write to Messrs. Bailey, Banks and Biddle,

Philadelphia, Pa., and they may be able to let you have a copy of the designs of corps, badges, etc.

A. B. asks: If there are any orders or any rumors in regard to the 2d Infantry moving from its post in the near future? Answer: Nothing known at War Department about such movement.

W. A. R.—Not having been in service Jan. 12, 1905, you are not entitled to service medal. There will be medals issued for China and Philippine campaigns.

L. M. B.—Congress will decide whether or not any maneuvers will be held in 1906; an appropriation will have to be made. If Congress does so appropriate, no places for such maneuvers have yet been decided upon. The State of Georgia controls the matter of equipment. The law requires that militia be uniformed like Regular Army, and the Federal Government appropriates for purchase of such uniforms, etc. The Federal Government does not furnish uniforms for maneuvers. The State troops are supposed to be properly uniformed when they are at maneuvers. The kind of shoes required at encampment depends on the orders from the A.G.O. of your State, and rifle ranges are not supplied to States by the U.S. Government.

J. F.—Your letter must have miscarried. Write again to Auditor for War Department, and he will give you full information about your case.

A. I.—There was no Chas. Kingery or any one by the name of Kingery on the Bennington or attached to that vessel at time of the explosion. In fact there is no such person now in the Navy.

E. P. McF.—Write direct to the Auditor for the Navy Department, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington.

#### BORN.

BATES.—At Asheville, N.C., Aug. 21, 1905, a daughter, Mary Josephine Bates, to the wife of Capt. John Savage Bates, U.S.M.C.

ELLIOTT.—To the wife of Surg. Middleton Stuart Elliott, U.S. Navy, a daughter, Alice Sherwood, August 17, 1905, New York, N.Y.

GILLMORE.—At Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 8, 1905, to Frances West Hensley Gillmore, wife of Lieut. Q. A. Gillmore, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Quincy A. Gillmore.

HAWKINS.—At Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., a daughter, Elizabeth Davenport, to the wife of Lieut. Wilford T. Hawkins, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

MURRAY.—At Newcastle, N.H., Aug. 15, 1905, a son Lloyd Calhoun Murray, to the wife of Lieut. William E. Murray, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MYER.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 16, 1905, to Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Myer, a daughter.

REYNOLDS.—At Tunkhannock, Pa., Aug. 19, 1905, to the wife of Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, U.S.N., a daughter.

STAHL.—At Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., Aug. 16, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 6th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

SUTHERLAND.—At Highland Falls, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1905, a son, to Estelle DuBarry, wife of Allan Berkeley Sutherland.

#### MARRIED.

ANDRES-ROBERTSEN.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 23, 1905, Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lydiann Robertsen.

FROST-FAILING.—At Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 15, 1905, Miss Louise Ten Eyck Failing, daughter of Capt. W. A. Failing, U.S.R.C.S., to Mr. Eugene Dowler Frost.

HOWARD-SMITH.—At Rand's Grove, El Paso, Tex., Aug. 9, 1905, Mr. Edgar A. Howard and Miss Lillie Smith, sister-in-law of Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept. U.S.A.

LEARY-WILTON.—At St. Peter's Episcopal church,

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1905, Theodore Morgan Leary and Helen Wilton.

#### DIED.

BROWN.—At Charleston, S.C., Mr. William J. Brown, father of Mrs. Edgar Thompson, wife of Surgeon Thompson, U.S.N.

HOWE.—At El Paso, Texas, Aug. 19, 1905, Harriet Elizabeth, aged six years and one month, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dunn Howe, and granddaughter of Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 20, 1905.

The command from this garrison took one of the most prominent parts in the Ethan Allen celebration on Aug. 16, as was noted last week. Major Gen. and Mrs. James F. Wade, who arrived in Burlington, Tuesday evening, coming from New York to attend the ceremonies, were met at the wharf by Col. and Mrs. Wallace and taken to this garrison. In the evening a large reception was tendered them by Col. and Mrs. Wallace, at which the officers and ladies of the garrison were present. General Wade also inspected the post, informally, the next day. He was one of the most important guests of Wednesday.

The raising of the flag on Indian Rock Tower was in the hands of Miss Theodora Peck, daughter of Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, prominent in military and naval circles. Major E. K. Webster, U.S.A., retired, was one of the members of Governor McLane's staff.

In the evening a grand banquet and reception occurred in Burlington, the most distinguished assembly ever held in the city. The military to take part were Major General Wade, who was scheduled to speak on the Army, but owing to the lateness of the hour, had to depart before his turn; Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace, Major H. W. Hovey, Major T. D. Keleher, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Lamoreux, Chaplain Brander, Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, Lieut. W. W. Overton, and Miss Bruce, Lieutenants Patterson, Mowry, Martin, Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick were among those present. Following the banquet a stag reception was tendered the guests at the Algonquin Club in Burlington. General Wade and all of the officers from this garrison attended in full dress uniform. Gen. and Mrs. Wade left the garrison early Friday morning for New York city. Martin, supervisors of marking in the pits.

Aug. 21 is the date set for another carbine contest in this garrison. Captain Lindsey will be in charge, with the following assistants: Captain Smith, Lieutenants Van Leer, Mowry, Bowman, Duncan, statistical officer; Cameron, in charge of range; Burnett, Barriger, and Martin, supervisors of marking in the pits.

The 1st Vermont National Guard, which has been camped near the quarters here, has been a pleasant surprise to the whole garrison, and many pleasant evenings have been exchanged between the officers of that regiment and the officers and their families of this garrison, also between the enlisted men of the post and volunteer forces. The battalion of Artillery from here and two squadrons of the 15th Cavalry participated in their review last Friday afternoon, which was the Governor's day. All the officers' families attended the militia camp on that day and enjoyed the ceremonies immensely. It was estimated that there were three thousand people from Burlington and the State at large present as visitors. The review of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry combined, was a novelty here, and a pleasant one. After the review, the Governor presented Service medals to the old men of the regiment and also the centennial trophy to Co. I for its excellence on the target range this year. Later the Governor, with his staff, came upon this reservation and was saluted by the 27th Battery with seventeen guns, commanded by Lieut. Scott Baker. A complimentary review of the entire garrison was given by Colonel Wallace.

The record which Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., has made on the range this year has been a great pleasure to his friends here. He distinguished himself on the range here by classifying as marksman before running his skirmish, went to Fort Niagara and triumphed as number one, recently shot at Fort Riley on the Army team, and won the seventh place and will now proceed to Sea Girt before returning to this garrison.

In the athletic meet held here on Aug. 15, the 2d Squadron won every event except the relay race. Troop G captured \$24 out of \$60 prize money.

At the annual meeting of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, held last Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Judge Advocate, Capt. John Conklin, A.C.; delegate to National Commandery, Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C. Among militia officers present were Capt. C. M. Brownwell, Burlington, Major Edward Dyer, 1st Vt. N.G.; Capt. Charles Burnham, Q.M., 1st Vt. N.G. At the close of the meeting beautiful enameled insignias of the order were presented by the commandery to Past Commander Bonett, through Major H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., with a touching and appropriate speech.

One of the most novel and original entertainments of the season was a "Dutch" party given by Capt. and Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, in their quarters last Monday night. The guests appeared dressed in the quaint and comic old costumes of the Dutch, and found every detail to correspond with their dress. Beer was drawn from a

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keg and served in steins, long clay pipes had been provided for the gentlemen, and the ladies were presented with stein mats as souvenirs. Numerous games were indulged in and prizes of small beer kegs and steins were given. To complete the comedy of the evening, Mrs. McNamee had borrowed Troop I's pig, placed him in a sack, and threw him in a corner of the cellar. It seemed that he did not appreciate the hospitality of his hostess and brought the party to a close by breaking from his hiding place and seeking a more conspicuous place in social circles. The guests departed with laughter and the pig with relief.

The most formal hop this season was that given for the officers of the militia. Captain McNamee and Lieutenant McMullen spent two days decorating the hop hall and its decorations were beautiful. All the guidons from the troops, Artillery regimental standards, and Service flags were utilized, assisted with palms, ferns and evergreens. The walls were covered with stars made with sabers and trimmed with flowers. The guests were received by Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Barnhardt. Elaborate refreshments were prepared under the direction of Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. McMullen. The library was changed into a dining hall.

Among the most pleasant informal evenings spent by the officers and their families on the militia grounds was last Thursday, when they were the guests of Col. J. Gray Esty and the officers of his regiment. The regiment band which made such a creditable reputation during the encampment gave an open-air concert. Refreshments and punch were served and the militia officers proved themselves hosts appreciative of the many attentions they have received from this garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen entertained at an informal dinner party last week Lieut. and Mrs. Leon Partridge and Mrs. Partridge's mother, Mrs. McClure and Lieut. Ben Lear. Another pleasant entertainment last Friday evening was a dinner party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry.

Mrs. McNamee's oldest son, Rowland, celebrated his seventh birthday last Tuesday afternoon, and had with him the little Misses Dorothy Walker, Floy Barnhardt, Vabita Conklin, Elizabeth Tulliver, and Bernice Smyther. Mrs. McNamee originated several pleasant games for the children and served them with inviting refreshments.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry are expecting the Lieutenant's brother, Mr. J. Rodgers Mowry, to arrive this week from Chester, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry are now occupying

the quarters vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Bunker. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman returned last Tuesday from Buffalo. Miss Rose St. John, of Buffalo, arrived as their guest Saturday and will remain with them two weeks. Mrs. Conklin, who has been visiting friends at Lake George, will return Monday. The friends of Captain Conklin are pleased to see that he has been made adjutant of the provisional regiment at Fort Riley.

Major John C. Gresham and his family will not leave the garrison on Sept. 5, as was expected, probably not until October. Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers did not visit Portland, Me., as was expected. Ex-Senator J. D. Cameron, Mrs. Rodgers's brother, returned to New York last Friday after several days' visit here. Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, left Burlington last Monday for Bath, Me., where he will attend the reunion of the 3d Maine Veterans and deliver an address. Mrs. Ruggles, Lieut. F. A. Ruggles's mother, went to Lake George last Saturday, where she will spend a few days. Mrs. Ruggles has been spending the summer in Burlington. Major H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., who is on duty at Norwich University, is spending a few days in Burlington. He has been suffering from bad health.

Dr. and Mrs. Gamble and Miss Gamble, of Plattsburg, entertained a party of officers and ladies from Plattsburg Barracks, on a cruise to Burlington, last Wednesday. Their guests were Lieutenants Price, Endicott, and Duke, 5th Inf.; Misses Duke, Woodward, Reed, Cady, and Ahandria, Mrs. Migill and Mrs. Laubach.

Consul Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Worman were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. O. O. Howard and Mrs. H. S. Howard during the past week. Mr. Worman is stationed at Three Rivers, Quebec.

Mrs. A. N. Pickel, who has been visiting her sister on Lake Huron and her parents in Detroit, returned to Burlington Saturday and took a steamer for Thompson Point, where she was joined by Lieutenant Pickel, and then became the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Dodge.

Major H. D. Snyder and wife, who have been visiting in Essex Junction, made a brief visit to Canada last week and have now returned.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 18, 1905.

One of the largest and most elaborate events of the summer at Fort Douglas was the dinner dance given recently by Mrs. John E. Woodward for Miss Stella Salisbury and Louis McCormick, whose marriage will take place on Sept. 6. Miss Salisbury is a grandniece of James G. Blaine and is prominent in social circles in Salt Lake and popular with Army people. The large lawn enclosed by the semicircle was lighted with strings of gay lanterns and made bright with many cosy corners and rustic seats. A dancing floor was laid in the center and beyond this near the band stand was a tent for the punch. The dancers, numbering about one hundred, kept the merriment up till early morning. The affair was preceded by a dinner at the Woodward quarters, at which some thirty guests were seated. Two tables were used, the decorations being golden glow, of which great bowls graced the center of each board.

Mrs. H. A. Morrow, the widow of General Morrow, and her son, Major H. M. Morrow, who have been guests of Mrs. Frank Morrow at Douglas for a few weeks, left Wednesday, Aug. 16, for Denver, where Major Morrow is called to act as judge advocate in a court-martial case. Mrs. Morrow was stationed here at Douglas in the early days of that post, when her husband, then Capt. H. A. Morrow, was an officer there. They were at the post from 1869 to 1874, and Mrs. Morrow has many warm friends in Salt Lake among the older residents.

The interstate tennis tournament was held on the Fort Douglas courts during the week of Aug. 7 to 12, and attracted large numbers of society people as well as players of all degrees. Not many of the garrison people took active part in the tournament, but Capt. Frank D. Ely was the umpire. Numerous small informal teas at the garrison followed each day's play.

Mrs. E. E. Haskell entertained at a morning bridge party followed by a luncheon for her sister, Miss Flora Rice, on Friday, Aug. 18. Seven tables were filled with the players and after two hours of play a luncheon was served at one o'clock. Nasturtiums were used in the decoration of the rooms.

Col. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood entertained at a dinner Saturday, Aug. 12, for Mrs. Morrow and Major H. M. Morrow.

Miss Mary Copley, who has been a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Le May at Douglas for some time, left the 14th for her home in Kansas City. Mrs. Henry La Motte

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and her small son, Exton, are visiting Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mrs. Samuel V. Ham left Tuesday, Aug. 15, for a visit of some time with her mother in Indianapolis. Captain Ham leaves early in September to join her. Capt. and Mrs. John N. Straat, who have recently been transferred to Douglas from Fort Leavenworth, have arrived and are at home in No. 8. Mrs. A. G. Goodwyn has returned from a visit of some time with relatives in Alabama. Mrs. Daniel Le May and her two sons have gone to Logan to join Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Styer for an outing on Bear River. Mrs. Frank J. Morrow and her little daughter Frances will leave some time the latter part of the present month to join Captain Morrow at San Francisco. Captain Morrow will arrive from Manila some time in September.

## FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, S.C., Aug. 21, 1905.

The officers at the post gave a most delightful excursion around the harbor Monday night on the steamer General French, complimentary to the officers of the 3d Regiment, National Guard of South Carolina, and their families. There were twenty-six officers of the 3d present and with the officers and their families from the post there were more than sixty people on board. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and an ideal one for a trip around Charleston's beautiful harbor. The 1st Band, Art. Corps, was on board, and the members of this excellent organization, under the direction of Principal Musician Ensey, did their full share towards making the evening a most pleasant one. Refreshments were served on the upper deck about ten o'clock. It was approaching midnight when the General French landed the guests at Charleston and then brought the officers and their families to the post. Everyone present enjoyed the evening to the fullest extent. The officers of the National Guard were delighted with the inimitable manner in which they were entertained by their brother officers of the Army, and at the close of the evening all felt that there was a closer tie binding them together than existed before this pleasant excursion.

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Band, A.C., on the reservation, are becoming very popular. At the last two concerts there were more than five hundred visitors present. Not only are the members of the post proud of this band, but it is also a favorite with the summer colonists on the island and the citizens of Charleston. Very few bands render such excellent music as this one.

Capt. F. W. Cole, and his superintendent of construction, Mr. H. M. Dyer, are making matters hustle in construction work. Captain Cole is very anxious to see the bachelor officers' quarters, barrack and post exchange, completed before the first of the year, and from the present outlook such will be the case. But with the rush, no workmanship but the very best is being accepted.

Captain and Mrs. Cole entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Platt, of Augusta. Miss Margaret Warren and Major William R. Hamilton were the other guests. Capt. and Mrs. S. S. Jordan left for Sharon, Conn., Tuesday afternoon. Captain Jordan has been confined to his quarters for more than a month with a spell of fever, but is much better now. It is hoped that he will recuperate rapidly during his leave in Connecticut.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Aug. 21, 1905.

Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., and Major Henry I. Raymond returned Aug. 15 from Fort McDowell, Cal., where they had taken recruits. Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., have returned from Washington State, where the captain had taken recruits. They visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition before returning. Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., returned Aug. 11 from Fort Lawton, Wash., where he had taken a detachment.

Field day exercises in charge of Lieut. William E. Gillmore were held at the barracks Thursday morning, Aug. 17. The judges were Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf., and Lieut. Dana T. Merrill. The events were held in the new athletic field, which was in good condition. The band played between events. The events and winners were: Putting 16-lb. shot, Knapp, Artillery, 27 ft. 11 ins.; tug-of-war, Artillery Company vs. 2d Infantry Company, 2d Infantry won; 100 yard dash, Sherrill, 1st Inf., 13 secs.; running high jump, Sherrill, 5 ft. 5 ins.; running broad jump, Sherrill, 17 ft. 8 ins.; relay race, teams of ten men, 1,000 yds., Artillery Company, 2 mins. 8 secs.; tug-of-war, 2d heat, 2d Inf., vs. 1st Inf., won by the 2d Inf.; obstacle race, 110 yds., Blake, Art. Co.

Dr. George R. Clayton, contract surgeon, left Aug. 18 to spend a month's leave at his home at Kelley, Ia. He will report for duty at Manila.

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 6th Inf., commanding the post, has been successful in stopping the excessive whistling in the railway yards on the northern boundary of the post. This whistling has been, until the present time, one of the great disadvantages of the post, and greatly disturbed the sick at the post hospital.

Miss Gertrude Porter, of Mt. Vernon, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Porter, at the barracks. Mrs. Jarred Ridgeway-Smith, of Columbus, has been visiting Mrs. Bogardus E. Eldridge for the past weeks. Mrs. Eldridge's daughter, Miss Mary J., and her niece, Miss Margaret Howard, arrived from Baltimore on Aug. 22.

## FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 20, 1905.

Monday, Aug. 17, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott gave a riding party for the young people of the post. After a ride of several miles the party returned to the post, where they had a delightful supper. The Ladies' Reading Club met on Tuesday at Mrs. Freeland's. It was well attended and enjoyed by all. Mrs. D. H. Biddle gave a small card party on Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Dodge. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Freeland, sr., Mrs. Mercur and Miss Hunter. Friday, Aug. 18, Mrs. B. A. Read entertained at seven-handed euchre, the prizes were won by Miss Fylopa and Mrs. Helberg. The usual weekly hop was held Friday evening. Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Hunter and the Misses Hunter entertained at dinner Miss Hickey, Major McCulloch, Lieut. W. O. Reed and Dr. Siler.

Lieutenants Carter and Wilson left on Thursday for an extended ride through the Black Hills, having been detailed to make a military map of the vicinities. Deadwood is the center of Lieutenant Carter's operations, while Rapid City will be Lieutenant Wilson's base.

Capt. and Mrs. Furlong gave a dinner before the hop on Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Sturtevant, the other guests being Miss Fylopa, Miss Hunter, Lieutenants Hasson, Winter and Wilson. Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Furlong, Miss Sturtevant and Lieut. G. L. Stryker.

The garrison has been depleted by the numerous outing parties which this fine cool weather we are having has tempted into the beautiful country about Fort Meade.

Major and Mrs. Cheever and their guest, Miss Hickey, with several of the young officers, spent Thursday in Deadwood, making the trip in the post hunting wagon. Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner spent the week fishing at Sand Creek, Wyo. Capt. E. R. Helberg, Lieut. D. H. Biddle and Mr. Dodge are on a fishing excursion in the vicinity of Spearfish, S.D. Capt. G. L. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Furlong, and their guest, Miss Sturtevant, Lieut. J. G. Winter and Dr. Uri, left on Saturday for a two days' outing at Elk Creek. Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. Mercur, the Misses Mercur, Lieut. Oscar Foley and Dr. J. D. Brooks, are camping at Spearfish.

Lieut. G. L. Stryker, recently promoted from the 6th to the 4th Cavalry, spent a day or so last week at Fort Meade, en route from leave to join his new regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. His numerous friends in the 6th Cavalry, while rejoicing in his advancement, regret that he will be no longer among them. On Tuesday evening an informal hop was held in his honor.

Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, after a month's visit in the post, left on Saturday evening for Fort Leavenworth, where he will be on duty with the staff college. Mrs. Turner, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. F. G. Turner, for several months, left last week for her home in the East. Major Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Med. Dept., arrived Sunday, Aug. 13, for station here. His family, who are now visiting in Texas, will arrive in a month or so.

Lieut. W. O. Reed, who has been transferred from D to K Troop, 6th Cav., will join the latter at Fort Yellowstone, to the regret of his friends at Fort Meade.

The many friends in the 6th Cavalry of Miss Smith, daughter of Gen. Allen Smith, are rejoicing that they are to have her in the regiment again, her engagement to Lieut. J. P. Hasson having just been announced.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1905.

The 1st Infantry band is expected at the post the first week in September, and will add much to the social side of things. Many visitors from town attend evening parade, and the presence of the band will make an added attraction.

Miss Bell, of the Castle, has returned from Fort Wayne, Mich., where she was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Teyman. Capt. A. P. Buffington and Lieut. G. V. Packer are at Sea Girt, N.J. Miss Porter, daughter of Commander Porter, of the Navy, has been the guest of Mrs. Eben O. McNair, of Delaware avenue.

Gen. W. D. Otter, of Toronto, Canada, was in town last week. Lieut. Col. S. J. A. Denison, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, was also in town for a day.

Mrs. Katherine Auman Ogden, daughter of Gen. William Auman, is visiting Mrs. Walter Platt Cook at Idle. Mrs. Truitt, wife of Major Charles M. Truitt, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Cary, Prof. and Mrs. Charles Burt, of Trenton, N.J., are the guests of Mrs. G. V. Packer.

Lieut. A. D. Budd and Lieut. R. D. La Garde attended the very beautiful cotillion given by Mrs. John W. Falls, of Memphis, Tenn., at Humberstone Club, Port Colborne, Canada, in honor of Miss Dunn, of Memphis. Lieutenant Budd has since been one of a house party, during the week, given by Mrs. Falls.

Mrs. Elizabeth Welch Whiting and Miss Mildred Whiting, of Fort Thomas, Ky., have arrived in town.

Sergeants Le May, Lowery, and Shea have been detailed by Major Bell to act as instructors to the St. Andrew's Cadet Corps during their week in camp.

M. B. S.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 20, 1905.

Lieut. W. T. Conway, 6th Inf., recently promoted from the 28th Infantry, has been at the post for the last week. Lieut. A. J. Greer, 28th Inf., left on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth.

Word has been received of the approaching marriage of Miss Ruth Ellis Mathews, sister of Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 28th Inf., to Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 2d Inf., of this year's West Point class.

Mrs. Crowell, of San Francisco, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Robinson. Miss Robinson was the guest this week of her brother, Lieut. E. W. Robinson, and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Harrison left this week on a visit to her home in Kentucky. Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th Inf., left this week on his month's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. A. Mareno entertained delightfully at dinner on Wednesday night, in honor of Miss Tefft, of New York. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot and Lieut. W. H. Tefft.

The regular weekly hop on Wednesday night was followed by several hop suppers.

Miss Field is the guest of Major and Mrs. Morgan at Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. Hedekin, of the Cavalry post, entertained at cards on Saturday evening. Mrs. P. E. Hamford won first ladies' prize, Miss Floy Tefft second ladies' prize. Mrs. A. Moreno the booby, and Mrs. Williams the consolation. Delightful refreshments were served after the games.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker is still confined to her bed. An exhibition game of la crosse was given at the post to-day by the local clubs and enjoyed by all, many of whom never before saw the game played.

## FORT SCHUYLER.

Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1905.

Lieut. Charles C. Burt left Saturday for a ten days' visit to his home in Ohio before entering the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The 80th Company, Coast Art., with which he has served for the past three years, presented him with a very handsome Tiffany watch before he departed as a token of their esteem.

Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Everett returned from West Point on Monday, and Lieut. J. P. Hopkins returned from Fort Riley on Thursday.

Dr. Johnson Elliot and Mr. Lemuel Elliot, of Washington, Capt. C. H. Lanza, of Fort Slocum, and Miss Harvey,

of Alabama, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. DeLoftre the past week. Capt. B. M. Koehler had, as his guests, Capt. and Mrs. E. O. Sarraff, of Fort Totten.

Captain Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Ashburn, Lieut. and Mrs. DeLoftre, Lieutenants Burt and Peck, were among the number who, joining the officers and ladies from Forts Slocum and Totten, went down on the General Johnson to Governors Island to attend the reception given by General and Mrs. Grant to General and Mrs. Chaffee.

## PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Washington, Aug. 12, 1905.

Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery Russell of Seattle are the guests to-day and Sunday of Paymr. and Mrs. Addison, J. T. Dougall of Fort Wayne, Ind., editor of the Fort Wayne News, is visiting this week with his cousin Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret and family, joining Mrs. Dougall who had been visiting some days previously.

The plan to consolidate the power plant at the yard as outlined and recommended by Civil Engr. A. C. Leewerenz has been approved. The plan is for a central power plant, from which light, heat and hydraulic, electric and compressed air power will be distributed to all departments of the yard. The plant will cost about \$25,000, of which over \$100,000 is available from appropriations made for present plant.

The cruiser Boston arrived at the yard Aug. 10 for repairs. In addition to repairs for her crosshead, authority has been asked to dock the cruiser, line up her tall shaft and make other repairs in the steam engineering department to the amount of \$5,000, of which \$4,000 will be labor.

The steam engineering survey on the transport Zafiro, to the amount of \$39,414 was approved by the department Aug. 10, which means that the ship will receive an extensive overhauling and repairing at this yard.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 18, 1905.

Major and Mrs. R. G. Ebert received word this week that their eldest son, Asst. Surg. Harry Ebert, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, while on his way east to be married, had received telegraphic orders to proceed at once to New Orleans for duty in connection with the outbreak of yellow fever.

Contract Surg. H. Peddicord arrived Wednesday from Alaska, having been stationed there for the past two years; first at Fort Gibbon and later at Nome. Having reported at Department Headquarters, he left to-day for his home on a three months' leave.

Aug. 25 has been named as field day by Colonel Irons. Mrs. and Miss Strathers, who have been the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Constant Williams this summer, returned last week from a trip to Alaska, having accompanied General Williams on his tour of inspection. On Friday they left for their home in New York.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Major General Wade in temporary command.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

(b) The Department of the Visayas. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A.

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## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D,

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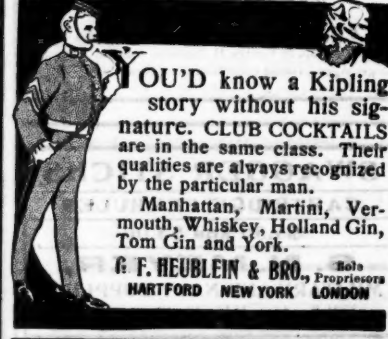
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### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1905.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal. The headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 31. The 3d Battalion will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.  
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.  
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; I, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.  
7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The 3d Squadron sailed from Manila Aug. 15, to station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Meyer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L, M, at Fort Sill, Okla.  
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1905.  
15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.  
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
2d. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
3d. Ft. Meyer, Va.  
4th. Ft. Meyer, Va.  
5th. Manila, P.I.  
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
9th. Presidio, San Francisco.  
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
13th. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
14th. Ft. Sill, Okla.

15th. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
21st. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
26th. Manila, P.I.  
27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
28th. Manila, P.I.  
29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La.  
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Fort Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.  
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.  
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd Engle, A.C., commanding. Address Fort McKinley, Me., until Sept. 15, 1905.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne,

Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1905.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.  
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C, D, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906.  
9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I. Co. B will be relieved in China in November, 1906, and proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., for station.  
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K, Fortland, Ore.; L and M, Honolulu, I.I.  
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Aleutian Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Sept. 30, 1906.  
14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.  
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; I, Fort Ontario, N.Y.; Cos. H, K, and L will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.  
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.  
28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.  
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.  
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.  
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### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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